THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 8. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday February 23, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Printed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Worke's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept26tm.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BUNN, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal,

augt6tf D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE. Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the 13th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. H. T. Taylor, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers, for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. H. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

aug2:1tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [junel6y] Upstairs.

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either COOK-STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

jan26:6m

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. LAUB takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he has established a bakery at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectionaries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made by Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Has removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

my30:69:tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public square.

mar31:1y.

☞ Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sep26:69:tf.

☞ Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

D. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

April 7:6:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

april7,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Presbyterian Church), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr7,1869:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miss Jane McKeen, deceased, late of Borough township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.

feb6:6w Brighton tp

CHAS. B HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Accounts written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Has been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all parts in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr27'68

☞ Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

S. B. WILSON. ..... JOHN J. WICKHAM.

WILSON & WICKHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

[jan26tm.] BEAVER, PA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—William Smith, Administrator of George Smith, dec'd, vs. Thomas Jenkins and William Jenkins. In the Common Pleas of Beaver county, Pa., Additional Exposas No. 8 of said Term, 1869.

The Auditor appointed by the Court in the above case on motion of B. B. Chamberlain, esq.—to distribute proceeds of sale on the above writ, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Court House in Beaver, on the 26th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

feb9, 1870:3w] W. S. MORLAN, Aud'r.

ALEXANDER & MASON,

[M. ALEXANDER, late Asst. Com'r of Pat. U. S. C. and ex-Post Master of Washington, D. C. — J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law and Solicitors of]

American and European Patents,

And Counselors at Patent Law.

[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.] Between 7th and 9th Streets opposite the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay.*

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge,* and *no hesitation fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.*

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References. [aug 25 1y

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a full stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very low prices.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Call to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, JR.

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24:1y

New Brighton Seminary.

Rev. N. R. JOHNSTON, *Principal.*

Mrs. R. R. JOHNSTON, *Vice Principal and Preceptress.*

This Institution, with a full corps of Teachers, will be open for boarders and day scholars, on

The First Monday (4th) of April Next

being Term three months.

The courses of study for young ladies is complete and Normal Department for Teachers, with Special Lectures and Appropriate Lectures. First class Teachers of Piano and Vocal Music, Painting and Drawing.

Boys and Young Men admitted as Day Scholars and fitted for business, or prepared for advanced College classes.

The location is beautiful, the house commodious, the rooms refitted and well furnished for boarders.

To obtain full information as to rates of Tuition, Boarding, &c., send for a Circular. Prior to the first of March, address the Principal at New Castle, Pa., after that date at New Brighton, Pa.

jan26:3m

Book Agents Wanted for

Struggles and Triumphs Of

P. T. Barnum.

Written by Himself, In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages Printed in English and German—With Elegant Full Page Engravings.

P. T. Barnum's Forty Years Recollections of his busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failures, his Successful Enterprise in Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences; replete with Humor, Anecdotes and entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free. J. B. BURR & CO.

jan2 :3m] Publishers, Hartford, Conn

Miscellaneous.

That Celebrated

WHITE WHEAT

FLOUR,

MADE AT

Massillon, Ohio,

Can always be had at the Store of

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, PA.

feb16:tf

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:68.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, must not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for In a country store;

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity. His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c.,

Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block,

Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.

A. S. HARVEY.

jan5.1869:1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do at 1-3 cost—less than half as much—and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov24:1y.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jan19:1y.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

mar54:tf Bridgewater, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Cobbs's Hall. [feb16:tf

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—TO MY CREDITORS: You are hereby notified that I, William Campbell (laborer), residing in Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the first day of March Term, 1870, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

feb2:3w

AUCTION SALE!

Rare Chance for Bargains!!

Being desirous of discontinuing the trade in certain lines of Goods, we have determined to sell at

Public Sale, Without Reserve,

On Tuesday February 23d, 1870,

at our store in Rochester Pa., the following goods —viz: A large lot of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware in great variety, together with an endless variety of Notions; and Small Wares too numerous to mention. All will be sold at *Public Sale* regardless of cost or value.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m., and continue from day to day until sold. SPETERELL & SONS.

feb2:3w] Rochester, Pa.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Adam Johnston, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. LUCY JOHNSTON,

jan13:6t Executrix.

Notice Is Further Given.—BEAVER COUNTY SS. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county.

In the matter of the partition of the Real Estate of Daniel Evans, late of Beaver county, deceased.

SEAL

And now, to wit: Dec. 29th, 1869. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Daniel Evans, who died on the—day of—1869—, leaving a widow named Sarah Evans and six children surviving him, viz: John Evans, your petitioner, residing in Iowa, Martha Remington, George, over 20 years, Emanuel ago. 14 years, Edward aged 12 years, and Sarah Jane Evans aged 16 years, residing in Rochester, Beaver county, and Martha Ann Remington, of whom Ephraim Smith was appointed guardian by this Honorable Court, on the—day of—1867—, minor daughter aged 6 years, of Mary Remington, dec'd., formerly Evans, intermarried with John Remington, daughter of said Daniel Evans, dec'd., said Martha Remington resides with her father, John Remington, at Madoc, Canada West, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an Inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said dec'd. should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, on the third Monday of March next.

A true copy of Rule

Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

Attest: JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.

feb2:3w.] Beaver county, Pa.

Insure Your Life

AT ONCE!

John Hancock

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic to *think* of and *know* the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages offered by other companies, and in *addition* this Company makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable, after one payment.* It also pays *dividends* in cash after *one* payment—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the agent for the county. COLE & STROUD, *Gen't Agts.*

Office, 150 & 152 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and integrity will only be entertained.

COLE & STROUD,

feb9,3m] General Agents, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

P. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 100 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15:1y.Feb.9ch'd

HOUSE & LOT

In Beaver, at Public Sale.

THE Undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Workman, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Tuesday, March 8, 1870,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the south half of Lot No. 39, in the borough of Beaver, Pa., fronting 150 feet on Elk Street and 120 feet on Bank Alley; on which is erected a comfortable two-story frame dwelling house, nearly new and in good repair. The property is situate near the bank of the Ohio river, only a short distance from the C. & P. R. R. Station, and in a pleasant locality for a private residence.

TERMS:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, 1870, at which time possession of the property will be given, and the balance on the first day of January, 1871, with interest.

S. B. WILSON, Ex'r.

feb9:4w

SPRING STOCK.

C

A

R

P

E

T

S

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

☞ Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug. gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y

mar3:3m;je3:3m:sep3:m.dec.8m.)

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 8.35, P. M., leaves dai. ly.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 9.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	1.35AM	6.45AM	9.05AM	3.15PM
Rochester	810	880	1055	880
Salem	506	1091	1245PM	506
Alliance	615	1115	135	600
Canton	700	1215PM	225	645
Massillon	717	1240	243	705
Orrville	810	135	319	738
Wooster	835	200	350	805
Mansfield	1025	354	537	940
Crestline { A	1100	440	600	1010
Crestline { D	1115	500AM	630	1030
Bucyrus	1140	528	658	1043
Upper Sandusky	1215PM	710	733	1115
Forest	1244	748	801	1145
Lima	150	905	915	1255AM
Van Wert	235	1018	1031	200
Fort Wayne	430	1150	1230AM	325
Columbia	511	1253PM	1256	359
Warsaw	538	144	156	446
Plymouth	625	250	308	520
Valparaiso	838	430	447	730
Chicago	1030	635	650	930

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	4.30AM	8.30AM	5.05PM	9.40PM
Valparaiso	720	1000	635	1151 "
Plymouth	801	1125	850	1.30AM
Warsaw	1005	1215PM	953	257
Columbia	1055	1233	1037	339
Fort Wayne	1155	155	1130	600
Van Wert	115PM	258	1227AM	718
Lima	225	353	139	830
Forest	253	440	240	940
Upper Sandusky	325	510	305	1005
Bucyrus	515	546	347	1045
Crestline { A	600	610	415	1115
Crestline { D	5.50AM	6.30PM	4.25	5.05PM
Mansfield	631	700	453	1134
Wooster	836	857	615	201
Orrville	905	933	648	227
Massillon	943	931	717	258
Canton	1008	998	735	313
Alliance	1025	945	745	353
Salem	1152	1056	908	425
Rochester	1205PM	1235AM	1058	604
Pittsburgh	215	140	1155	705

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 8.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.30 p. m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	8.15AM	1235PM	335PM
Euclid Street	826	1246	346
Hudson	930	140	445
Ravenna	1004	210	518
Alliance	1100	249	600
Bayard	1132	315	
Wellsville	1.35PM	435	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	8.55AM	355PM	
Bayard	1025	510	
Alliance	1120	550	7.25AM
Ravenna	1208PM	611	815
Hudson	1243	636	855
Euclid Street	146	718	950
Cleveland	200	730	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	7.25AM	150PM	435PM
Bridgeport	555	815	300	540
Steubenville	700	1055	308	600
Wellsville	815	1255PM	455	
Smith's Ferry	840	146	516	
Beaver				
Rochester	925	220	560	
Pittsburgh	1035	325	655	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	635AM	155PM	350PM	
Rochester	733	255	500	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	817	333	548	
Wellsville	850	415	630	
Steubenville	950	530		705AM
Bridgeport	1059	638		815
Bellair	1010	640		830

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 945, a.m.
Bayard, 11:20a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 3:40p.m

F. R. MYERS, (General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

SELECT POETRY.

SIDE BY SIDE.

BY REV. CHARLES W. DENISON.

Our Union colors had won the day;
Side by side on the field we lay;
Darkly the night its curtains spread,
All over our heaps of patriot dead.

Damp blew the blasts of the morning gale,
Fiercely sweeping the gloomy vale,
Close by the edge of the tangled wood,
Where our brave old gun had stained with blood.

The shivered tree, the blackened fern,
Pulled on the gaze at every turn;
The fires burned dim to the shades of camp;
We heard the sentries' cramp! cramp! tramp!

Deeper and darker the vapors grew;
Bolder and fiercer the fog winds blew,
Fighter and fiercer the storms we braved;
Rank and file, not a soldier stirred!

Under the tent of the star-lit sky,
We laid, like a host stretched out to die!

Close to my comrade side I pressed,
And spread my hands on his heaving breast;
My palms passed serenely to and fro,
As I touched his pulse, so faint and slow;
Then I gave him all I had left to part—
The warmth of a brother soldier's heart.

The night went on. Grim silence fell
On the stirred up wraiths of shot and shell;
But we saw, by the light our camp-fires gave,
High at the front, our standard wave;

Oh! how we loved, on that pallid morn,
The broad, free flag of stripes and stars!

I lifted his head, as my comrade died;
He murmured "coming!" and sighed and slept;
His tears rained fast on my coat of blue,
And mingled their drops with the midnight dew.

"Comingon other" I heard him sigh—
As the salt tides brimmed in his glazing eye;
"Coming, over the stormy sea;" I said,
My furlough is bringing thy back home, pet!"

His trembling head waved a weighted look,
And his clay fell sunk on my dripping breast.

The night was past; The morning broke,
As courtsville its echoes woke;
And I knew, by the sound of the rolling drum,
Our picket-relief, at last, had come!

I had dreamed I sailed for my native hills,
Through gulfs of bergs, and fogs and chills,
I floated, all dark, in a ship of ice,
That held me fast in a ghast vice;
I floated to find my mother's door,
But the snow-drifts choked my slippery oar;
And again and again! as I neared the track,
The weird winds howled—"Go back! go back!"
And I woke, as I heard the drum resound,
Still by my comrade, stiff on the ground!

Gently, softly, I called his name;
I wailed—I listened—no answer came!
Slowly I raised his frosty head;
It fell in my arms! He was dead—stone dead!

Ah! then I knew, as I kneeled my fold,
Why, all that night I had slept so cold;
Why I had dreamed of that wintry tide;
I had lain with a dead man—SIDE BY SIDE!

ORIGINAL.

[Written for The Beaver Argus.]

HOW IT HAPPENED.

BY S. Q. LAPIUS.

'Did I ever tell you how Hen M— and I ran away from home?' said Bill Q. to me one day.

'No! tell me about it,' said I.

'Well, Hen and I were boys together; played together; went to school together; and were almost inseparable companions. We read many books that were calculated to arouse our boyish enthusiasm, such as 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Pirato's own Book,' 'Life on the Ocean,' and works of a kindred character.

Our minds being filled with these tales of sea life—the freedom of the sailor—and looking only on the bright and romantic side of the [illegible] determined to leave our homes and go to sea. We met often to talk the matter over and to arrange the best mode of proceeding. Remember we were only about ten years of age, that is, I was ten and Hen was twelve.

Well, we determined to go by way of the Ohio river to the Mississippi, thence to New Orleans, where we expected to 'ship' on some sea-going vessel. And, what's more we intended to travel the whole way in a skiff, truly a great undertaking for older and wiser persons than we.

Fortune, or something else seemed to favor us, so we thought, for very soon we caught a large skiff floating adrift down the river. This we secured in a place that was not much frequented, and then set to work to lay in a stock of provisions, &c., for the voyage.

Hen's father was a butcher; mine was a grocer, and also sold bread, fresh, every morning. Hen was to furnish the meat, bologna sausage, and that sort of food, and I was to furnish bread, tobacco and cigars; each one to take a blanket and such other bed clothing as he could get. How we worked and watched as we transferred daily some part of the contents of our fathers' stores to our boat.

Did you ever go to bed on Christmas eve when a boy, and find your stockings, which were hung up by the mantel so confidently, empty in the morning? If so, you can in part appreciate our feelings when we found one morning, on going to the river, that it had raised considerable in the night, and swept our precious boat and contents away, and left not a vestige to show that it had ever been there.

There we stood, looking first down the river then at each other.

'What shall we do,' said I.

'Do!' said Hen; 'Why, we'll go anyhow; we'll walk it.'

'Walk it! we don't know the road.'

'Well, we'll follow the river roads all the way.'

'When shall we start?'

'Day after to-morrow; you get some bread and I will get some bologna, and then after that is gone we can either steal or beg something to eat.'

So, on the morning appointed, we two simpletons started out the Beaver road, with a loaf of bakers bread and about a foot of bologna sausage, to make a trip to the Gulf of Mexico afoot.

We walked briskly until dinner time when we sat down to 'lunch.' We demolished at least half of our provender the first meal. Along about the middle of the afternoon we met a pedlar on foot going towards the city. He inquired if we had anything to eat, as he was almost starved. We sat down by the road side and told him to help himself to some of our grub. The man must have been hollow all the way down, for our rations disappeared in short order, and he looked for more.

He thanked us. We could not say he was welcome for he was'nt. He left us and pursued his way. We traveled on until it began to grow dark when we stopped and looking one another in the face both burst out crying. There we were, out of eatables and only about fifteen miles traveled.

'Wha—wha—what'll we do?' sobbed Hen,

'Wha—wha—what'll we do?' sobbed I.

'Let's go home,' said J.

'Agreed,' said Hen.

And away we started homeward. We traveled the greater part of the night, occasionally stopping to rest. Before we got home our parents had found out that we had decamped, and this satisfied them that sundry loaves of bread and links of bologna, &c., which had mysteriously disappeared could now be accounted for.

We reached home, got our 'just deserts,' and with aching limbs and sore hides posted off to school.

'I shall never forget my first and last attempt at running away.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

He and she were driving out together. He was dark, and stout—in fact, some people called him fat—a sure way of enraging her. His redeeming points were—a pair of keen black eyes, a certain manly sensible way he had with him, and a reliable look. She was small and slender, looking as if the wind might blow her away some fine March morning, with 'two eyes so soft and brown,' and waving, natural—not crimped—chestnut hair, falling in little rings and sprays around a white face, delicate, but full of life and spirit.

Everybody in Kulpsic Farms said it was perfectly absurd. At the last sewing society there was but one opinion. It was an unusually full meeting, the engagement having but just come out. They were working on a bedquilt for the home missionary in Bariboo. Quilting is the most social work imaginable; it so brings everyone together, and over 'herringbone' and 'shell' stitch the coldest hearts thaw out. Mrs. Daniel Dodge was there, Lance Lambert's aunt; and as no one knew exactly how she stood on the all absorbing question of the day, a little preliminary beating around the bush was necessary. Aunt Polly Griggs boldly opened the campaign like the veteran she was.

'So Lance is really engaged at last,' said she. 'He's flirted round so long I didn't know's he'd ever settle down and git married.'

'Oh, you know there's always something irresistibly fascinating about schoolm'ams,' suggested sarcastic Miss Scraps, who had not found the same fact true of dress makers in her own experience.

'Well, if I am his aunt—'said Mrs. Dodge.

Every one listened with, as Virgil puts it, 'erected ears,' when Mrs. Dodge said, 'if I am his aunt.' They felt a promising beginning. When people mean to abuse their relatives they generally begin by proclaiming the rights of kindred not to spare a story for a relation's sake.

'If I am his aunt,' said Mrs. Dodge, 'I must say I think he's driven his pigs to rather a poor market. What he can fancy in that little pale faced school ma'am is more than I can see. Her high flown village airs, I suppose. A prettyer farmer's wife she'll make.'

'Well, that's just what I was a sayin' to Miss Stowell before you cum in,' said Aunt Polly. Says I, Miss Stowell, you mark my words, Lance Lambert'll rue the day he ever let his eyes run away with his good sense. Lance [illegible] needed a wife to go ahead and help him along. Some good, clever capable girl, brought up on a farm, with plain sensible notions, like your Lesa or Phemie, for instance. Says Miss Stowell, says she, that ain't for me to say, of course; but one thing I will say, my girls can turn their hand to any thing from making bread to foderin' and milkin' the cows. Says she a farmer that marries a village girl—and a school ma'am at that—is a fool. They don't know nothin' about work and are above it, and full of all kinds of extravagant notions, enough to send a man to the poor house!'

'How does his mother feel about it?' queried Mrs. Jedediah Jones.

'Oh she don't say much. It isn't her way, you know. Besides, it's no use to oppose Lance when his mind is once made up. He's dreadful set.'

'Well, I'm afraid he'll be sorry,' with an accent on the afraid that made it sound singularly like hope.

'Will they live at home with the old folks?'

'No; Lance has bought the Jackson farm over at the Corners. He says there is no house big enough for two families.'

'The Jackson farm! I shouldn't s'pose that would be quite grand enough to suit Laury's idees.'

'They're goin' to fix the house up some, I believe. The barns are good, and it's a nice land for tobacco.'

Out in the other room, where the girls were concocting calico dresses for the missionary's children, the subject raged with even greater virulence, as might have been expected, considering that Lance had been a general favorite, and in days of his freedom had roamed from flower to flower, after the usual butterfly fashion of young bachelors. They pitied him; they pitied her. They wondered at him; they wondered at her. Poverty and sickness, ruin and disaster, were the mildest of their predictions for this unfortunate couple.

Equal consternation prevailed in Knipsic village, where it was rumored that Laura Bridges was deliberately determined to marry a farmer. No engagement had created such a commotion since the next to the last new minister had married Sue Sylabub. Everybody dressed up and called on every one else to talk it over.

'Is the child crazy?' asked Mrs. Simpson of Mrs. Judge Jewett, in her most impressive manner. 'To throw herself away on a farmer! It is true the Bridges are not wealthy, but they are one of our oldest families; and Laura, with her connections, her fine education, her agreeable, ladylike manners and pretty face, might have married into the very first circles.—George Ledell was extremely attentive to her last year, before she went off teaching that miserable district school, and became infatuated with this course farmer'—pronounced co-os fah-mah.

Then Mrs. Judge Jewet took up the refrain: 'She will have no society whatever. She will be obliged to work like a galley slave—farmers' wives always do. Think of Laura making butter and cheese, apple sauce, soft soap, sausages, mopping, eating with hired men, living on salt pork!' And Mrs. Jewet shuddered at the dreadful picture of imagination thus presented of a farmer's life.

'Oh, it's truly dreadful!' said Mrs General Simpson.

'She cannot endure it,' said Mrs. Jew

The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 23, 1870.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* says that the publication of A. G. Henry's letter to Gen. Irwin, was the result of a quarrel between the Beaver ARGUS, and the Armstrong *Republican*. We deny the soft impeachment. We have had no quarrel with the Armstrong *Republican*, nor is it likely will have. We do not even exchange with that sheet, much less would we think of bandying words with it.

THE U. S. Senate on Friday last, confirmed the nomination of Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. No yeas and nays. A motion to consider is pending, and action was postponed on the nomination of Judge Bradley.

In sending these nominations to the Senate, the President did not designate in either case the vacancies to be filled.

THE Scull-Findley senatorial election case has been brought to an abrupt close. A few days ago Mr. Scull wrote a letter to the committee who were investigating the subject; and so insulting was the tone, that by the unanimous consent of the committee, the letter was returned to its author. A day or two later the committee reported adversly on Mr. Scull's claims to the seat; and the matter therefore drops.

ANOTHER case involving issues of law, and fact like those in the Yerger case, is coming before the United States Supreme Court. George R. Kennedy, a citizen of Texas, was arrested and tried by a military commission for murder, and is now held in military custody. The United States Judge in Texas refused his application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and R. M. Corwine, of Cincinnati, on Friday last made application to Chief Justice Chase and his associates for such a writ, and the argument is to be heard next week, Friday.

THE Democratic papers during the late campaign, were wont to twit Mr. John Covode about his *spelling*, but when the campaign ended they made the important discovery that his *figuring* had been remarkably accurate. Just now the Treasury ring papers of Western Pennsylvania are twitting General Irwin on his bad spelling, and publish a letter which they allege he wrote to one A. G. Henry, in proof of their charge. These latter, as in Mr. Covode's case, we have no doubt realize by this time that if General Irwin is not much on spelling and grammer, he is not slow in *foretelling future events*. His predictions in this same Henry letter, shows them that much at least.

THE Philadelphia *Day*, in an editorial article on the testimony of Mr. Mackey, says:

"The question which now presents itself, and to which the public requires an answer, is, did those depositaries pay anything for the use of the funds deposited? If so, to whom did they pay it? and what became of the banks, or interest, or allowance so paid? The law prohibits the appropriation of any profits accruing to the use of public moneys by the Treasurer. If any earnings there be, they belong to the Treasury. And if any profits have been realized, shall we not be shown the fact in some of Mr. Mackey's balance sheets? His balance sheets of January 31, 1868, and January 31, 1869, are silent from the deposits of funds, either with bank or bankers. Perhaps his final balance sheet will make good this grave defect.

"Enough has been elicited to show the necessity for investigation, as well as the impossibility of abandoning its prosecution until the entire history of State Treasury management shall be laid open to the public. If men refuse to answer plain questions, the public will draw its own inference."

SOME one has forwarded us a marked copy of the Armstrong *Republican* ("we do not exchange with it," having scratched it from our exchange list about one year ago on account of its general worthlessness,) containing what purports to be a letter from Gen. Irwin to its editor, A. G. Henry. As we have heard but little said about this letter, and therefore know nothing of its authenticity, we are not prepared to say whether it is genuine or not. But premising that Gen. Irwin did write this letter to the person who publishes it, its readers will fail to discover any indication of private moral obliquity, political knavery, or official dishonesty on Gen. Irwin's part, in it. The very worst that can be said about it, is that its grammar and spelling are bad, and the same can be said of the composition of fully the one half of the prominent men of our country at this day. This attempt therefore, of Henry's to offset his own confessed political depravity by producing evidence of Gen. Irwin's lack of early literary training, will neither *help* the defeated candidate for assistant Clerk of the House, nor *injure* the State Treasurer elect.

The honest, debt-paying, law-abiding people care very little just now about a man's habit of dotting his i's or crossing his t's; what they are in search of in public men is good sense, political honesty, and official incorruptibility; and this alleged letter of Gen. Irwin's, which is published to hold him up to ridicule and nothing else, clearly shows that he has all these requisites, and will make just such a public officer as the tax payers of the State desire at this particular time.

THE House Military Committee in Congress was again in session on last Thursday, on the subject of the sale by Congressmen of cadet ships in the West Point and Annapolis academies. The following witnesses were examined: R. Lyle White, editor of *The Meadville* (Penna.) *Republican*; Major Bloss, editor of *The Titusville* (Penn.) *Herald*; Major Derrickson and Dr. J. T. Ray of Meadville Penn.; Wm. D. Jack and Thomas McDowell of Harrisburgh, Pa.; Gen. George P. Este, Dr. Alfred Thomas, C. A. Sawyer, and C. C. Capehart, of Washington city, and some others. The three former testified with reference to the sale by Judge Newton Pettis, late representative from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, of an appointment to Mr. E. C. Bishop of Titusville, whose son is now a cadet in the West Point Academy. Mr. White testified that he knew little of the facts of his own knowledge, but had made the charge against Pettis in his newspaper. Bloss testified that he made the arrangement between Bishop and Pettis; that Bishop deposited $800 in the bank to the order of Bloss, to be paid when his son was appointed, and that he made the arrangement with Pettis, the night of Pettis nomination. The original figure agreed upon was $500, but Pettis increased his price $300 after the election on account of, as he alleges, "the great expenses of the compaign. That when the papers assuring the appointment of Mr. Bishop son arrived Bloss drew the money, and mailed it to Derrickson, Mr. Derrickson testified that Pettis borrowed the money, $800 of him, giving his note therefor, with the understanding that Mr. Bishop was to pay the note, and an indorsement to that effect was made by Pettis on the back of the note. The Committee have the note now in their possession. That Bloss forwarded the money when the appointment was made, and he received it and concealed the note. The Committee regard this as conclusive evidence in the case, and will summon no other witnesses. The testimony of other witnesses named does not relate to this case, and is not known.

Two letters purporting to be written by Gen. Irwin—one to A. G. Henry and one to A. W. Taylor—appear in last week's *Radical*. The first one is intended to convince the public that Gen. Irwin uses capital letters where he should not, and that his orthography and grammar might be improved; the other is intended to show that, instead of Mr. Quay selling Gen. Irwin out one year ago, the General himself withdrew from the contest. We publish an extract from the one, and the whole of the other:

I am for You Henry, for You. Honestly Fairly & Conscientiously for You, if You are just So for Me, but if you are with Quay, I am decidedly fairly & squarely against You, because *you Know us both*. Choose We between the two You Know I never did nor never will Sell any Man & *You do Know he has & will, that is all. I wont* go off the *track* & if living will hope to See You after the fight, as I al ways have been I am now your friend. Yours truly

W. W. IRWIN.

The reader will observe that capital letters and italics are flung around loosely, and that the grammarian Murray is horribly mangled in the above extract. Now, look at the other letter alleged to have been written by the same author not quite a year before:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5th, 1868.

Dear Sir: I am earnestly desirous of the election of Hon. John Scott, for U. S. Senator. I am told that my candidacy for the State Treasury will seriously interfere with his prospects. The Senatorial election I consider one of the most important ever concluded in this State, and I do not desire that my personal interests shall affect the result. I hereby authorize you to withdraw my name as a candidate for the office mentioned above, and will cordially ratify the choice of your caucus. W. W. IRWIN.

Col. A. W. Taylor.

In the latter of these letters the capitals are all in their proper places, and not a single grammatical error can be found. The inevitable presumption, therefore is, that these letters were not written by the same person, and that one or the other of them is a *forgery*. Any person with a half an eye can see that. The question then is, who is the forger? As soon as discovered a criminal action should be instituted. Is it possible that these Treasury plunderers have added the crime of *forgery* to their many other misdemeanors?

THAT "old snake," the Border County Damage bill, is again before the State Legislature. It proposes this time to take two millions of dollars from the State Treasury. While this amount is ostensibly claimed to reimburse those who sustained losses by the rebels at and about the time of the Gettysburg battle, it is pretty definitely known that the greater part of the money is to pass into the pockets of the lobyists who are busily engaged in trying to put the project through. It is an old swindle, and should be summarily kicked out of the Legislature, and a vote of censure passed upon the member or members who have brought it forward.

MAIL advices from Havana give the particulars of the proposed concession by the Mexican Congress to the Tehuantepec Railroad Company for the construction also of a ship canal across that isthmus. Surveys are to be completed in five years, and if approved by the Government, the construction of the canal is to be commenced with in seven years thereafter. Large grants of land are to be made. After twelve years Mexico is to receive ten per cent. of the net proceeds, and after the bonded debt is paid twenty-five per cent. The concession is for ninety-nine years, and the neutrality of the route is to be guaranteed.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL on Friday morning last, in conversation with leading members of the Ways and Means Committee, stated emphatically that he was opposed at present to the reduction of thirty million dollars of internal revenue taxation. He thought a reduction to that amount might be made after the Government had funded $500,000,000 or $600,000 000 of the indebtedness. He was exceedingly anxious that the funding bill reported by Senator Sherman should be passed as speedily as possible. He said there was an abundance of money now in Europe waiting investment, and that if the bill was passed at an early day he had no doubt $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 could be funded within the present year. When that was accomplished a reduction of $30,000,000 of internal taxes would be advisable.

THAT precious fellow, A. G. HENRY, who presides over the Armstrong *Republican*, published a letter, written by Gen. IRWIN, commenting freely on public men and political affairs in general in this State. The object of the publication is to offset the letter which HENRY wrote to IRWIN, offering to sell himself body and soul, and betraying a depth of depravity of which the public but seldom, and only by some such means, obtain a glimpse. We must say that we have read Gen. IRWIN's letter with decided interest and no little admiration. It is true that as a piece of composition it is not entirely correct, but as a private epistle showing the man and affording a pretty accurate standard whereby to judge him, it does him credit. We venture to say that by fair minded men generally the letter will be accepted as evidence of the earnest straight forwardness and perfect fidelity of the writer. As a dissertation on the personal politics of Pennsylvania, it shows that General IRWIN is a close observer and is possessed of a great deal of information; that he is a man of shrewdness, is instinctively correct in his judgments, and, taken in connection with recent events, is quite a match for his enemies.—*Pitts. Commercial.*

—Adam Bairele, brewer, whose mysterious disappearance excited much inquiry, has returned to Chicago from Cairo, whither he says he went on business. He called a meeting of his creditors.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A bill to abolish Polygamy, revelation of the outs and ins of Mormonism—Internal Revenue Department—Pardoning Power—A new order of the War Department—Morals of Washington—Judgeship Appointments—Labor Congress—&c.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 18, 1870.

The bill to abolish polygamy was before the House yesterday, and will be continued to day. The officers of the Internal Revenue Department of Utah are using their influence in favor of the bill. Brigham's refusal to pay his internal revenue taxes, will be made a strong point against the continuing of his pet institution Mormonism. Those revenue officers before the Committee, have testified to some of the most astounding revelations, which if true, are more against the *way* polygamy is carried on under Young than *polygamy* itself.

Mr. J. H. Beadle, Editor of the "Utah *Reporter*," the only Gentile paper in the Territory, testifies that he believes that polygamy might be abolished. He stated in answer to a question. "What is the endowment house?" that it was a large building into which no profane gentile person was ever allowed to enter, but said there were three written accounts; one by Elder John Hyde, Jr. who preached mormonism six years in England, and on returning to Utah, became disgusted with it, and on getting out of the territory when sent on another mission, he apostatized. The second was from Mrs. Smith, the daughter of Silas Corey, of Cornellsville, N. Y. and the third was by a lady, whose name he had forgotten. These accounts, only differing in detail, makes out that there are held in it exhibitions, dramaticised representing Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; the temptation of the Serpent, Adam's transgression, and the condition of man after Adam's transgression; the opposition among the different sects, and their errors: and represents that Peter, James and John, deceased, anointed Joe Smith and others to be their successors; then follows the initiation of the candidates into the four orders of the priesthood. For the violation of the oaths administered in taking these orders, for the first, the penalty is to have the heart torn out; the second, to have the throat cut from ear to ear; the third, to have the blood spilt upon the ground; and the fourth to have the bowels slit across.

It was urged at the meeting of the ways and means committee on Wednesday, to report an amendment to the general tax bill, providing that the Internal Revenue Bureau be made a separate Department independent of the Treasury, and its chief constituting one of the Cabinet. There was barely a majority of the Committee in favor of such a change, and consequently it is thought that the House will hardly accept it.

The Committee on reconstruction directed its chairman, Gen. Butler, to report to the House a bill, which if it passes, the United States District Courts will hereafter have the greater portion of the pardoning power. The bill provides that every citizen disfranchised by the 3rd section of the 14th amendment, except those who have held Commissions in the Army or Navy, or have been Members of Congress, shall be restored to all rights of citizenship by applying by a petition to such a Court in any State in which he had his home during the War.

The military circle in Washington has been terribly perturbed for several days past by the recent orders from the Adjutant General's Office, making changes in the Stations of officers. A number of officers, who had been stationed in this city for years, have been ordered away to distant points. While this city is, of course, very attractive, and especially as compared with far off and out of way stations, still this is not the principle disturbance. Many of these officers expecting to remain on duty here have purchased real estate, and those who have not, have furniture, and are snugly ensconced in comfortable homes. This change compels them to sell their furniture at a great sacrifice, and possibly to part with their real estate. This seems hard to them when they feel that there is no real need for a change. It seems a little strange that the Department should incur an expense of at least $100,000 for transportation, in making an exchange of officers who are thoroughly familiar with the intricate duties of their positions, for those who will have all of these duties to learn. On the other hand, it seems hard to allow one portion of the army to hold life long places of luxury and ease, while another portion is kept upon the frontiers or moving from point to point, and living uncomfortable, and as it were from hand to mouth.

The excitement of "society" here for the past two Sabbaths has been unprecedented. The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* has thrown two "bomb shells into camp," which have set the people all agog. The writer of the articles in this paper is not certainly known only surmised. Some say a man, some say a woman, and others claim that both sexes have had a hand in them. The articles charge immorality upon certain Senators, and upon certain ladies, who flourish at the National Hotel, and who figure extensively in fashionable circles. The writer, whoever he or she may be, has undertaken the task of purifying the moral atmosphere of Washington—a hopeless task. A l capitals are slightly touched with moral taint, and it seems impossible to separate legislation from weak morals. This moral reformer's letters smack more of personal pique, than honesty of purpose. These exposures, if exposures they be, are calculated to harrow up personal feelings, but fall without good effect, and possibly with really bad effect upon society. The feeling of horror soon subsides, and the parties implicated move in society as brilliantly as ever.

The act of issuing patents is held to be no part of the official duty of the Secretary of the Interior. The primary application is to the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Secretary has nothing to do with the matter except on appeal. The duty of signing and sealing patents is devolved on the President and certain officers prescribed by law, and is not the business of the Secretary of the Interior.

The recent Supreme Judgeship appointments are creating quite a stir among the friends of the appointees. Mr. Strong has his friends here from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bradley has also his friends from New Jersey, both parties urging their respective appointee's confirmation. The southern Senators are doing their best to defeat either Strong or Bradley, but they dont know which the President intends assigning to the southern district. Strong's friends are getting exasperated, because the President does not designate and not injure the chances of both.

The Labor Congress Address will be a decided improvement on its predecessors. It will take broader and more comprehensive grounds, throw off much of the crudities of the one idea men who naturally come like froth to the surface, in the beginning of all great movements. In a word it will be adopted to harmonize and unite all the clashing interests, organizations and workers of all classes, in a great movement for the common good. This document has been prepared with great care, and will exhibit as a State paper, an ability equal to the demands of the hour and occasion. The labor and financial question, being prominentare discussed at length, and I am informed that they have already prepared the draught of a bill designed to cover their plan.

The Address will contain a true statement of their views on Rights of labor, hours of labor &c., and declares fully in favor of a labor party, and against all old parties and party politicians.

Currency bills are numerous. Nearly every Member is self-sufficient on finance, and thinks if he can arrange and regulate his own financial condition, he is capable of doing the same thing for the Nation. Judge Lawrence's bill in the House on Monday, proposes to issue coupons or registered bonds to the amount of one billion and four hundred millions, redeemable in gold at the pleasure of the United States in three equal installments, twenty, thirty and forty years bearing semi-annual gold interest not exceeding 4½ per cent, and payable ten years after such times respectively.

The bonds are to be used at par in the redemption of five-twenties. It provides also for the issuing of one hundred millions bearing 2 per cent interest.

The conditions in the bill for the admission of Mississippi, are the same as those for the admission of Virginia, and by Tuesday next, with the Presidents endorsement, two more Senators will be added; one of which, will be a colored man.

CHIEL.

Last Moments of Rev. Franklin Moore D. D.

Dr. Wythe of Sacramento City, California, has written the following letter to the *Methodist Home Journal* of Philadelphia. It will be read with mournful interest by the relatives and friends of the deceased in this vicinity:

DEAR BRO. WALLACE:—I little dreamed that when I promised Dr. Moore to send a letter to your excellent *Journal* that the theme would be so bad.

Seven years ago, under the stimulus of patriotic ardor, I left my practice in Penna., and the company of my brethern of the Philadelphia Conference, to serve as Surgeon of U. S. Volunteers, under commission of President Lincoln, approved by the Senate. After a short service on the Potomac I was transferred to this coast and made Post Surgeon to the garrison in this city. In about a year I resigned a position which could just as well be filled by resident physicians here, and returned to the active work of the ministry. Being transferred from the Philadelphia to the California Conference, I was appointed to Powell St. charge, San Francisco, and after two years was sent to Oregon. After four years of labor there in educational and pastoral relation I am again transferred to California and appointed to Sacramento. A few weeks only had elapsed since my entering upon this charge before meeting with our esteemed brother, Rev. Dr. Moore. He introduced himself to me after preaching was over one Sunday morning, but so changed was his appearance I scarcely knew him. He gave me a history of the disease in his larynx, and stated that he desired to try the mild, balmy air of California in hope of some advantage. At his solicitation I applied a strong solution of nitrate of silver to his throat with the Laryngeal syringe, which gave him marked relief. This with the Atomizer and tonics, was the treatment suggested. So much did he improve that he determined to spend the Winter here. He obtained board in the house of a Christian lady, where every needful attention was given him. Although the disease had extended to the internal ears, producing deafness, which made it difficult to converse with him, yet he became endeared to all who made his acquaintance by his sweetness of temper, and manly Christian courage. He was always in his place in the congregation on Sabbath mornings. He declined to sit in the pulpit, as it wakened sad reminiscences; but though he could not hear, he felt it a duty to set an example of public worship. He often referred to his trust in the Savior and his perfect readiness to depart whenever it should please God; but thought it right to use all prudent means for palliation or relief.

A few weeks ago it became evident that although his throat had become comparatively easy, his strength was failing. I should have urged his return, but for the Winter of the mountains—from 15 to 18 degrees, below zero. Yet he walked a mile or two every day, ate well, and was constantly cheerful. On Saturday last—the day he died—he walked as usual wrote and posted a letter, and ate his dinner. In the evening I was summoned to his bedside. He had lain down without undressing. An abscess had broken in his lung, and was filling up the bronchial tubes, nor had he strength to relieve them. He knew that his time had come. He thanked me and my son (who was with me) for our attentions, and then gave me the addresses of his friends and directions respecting his remains. Said he, "Don't think I am frightened. I am not. Death has shot his last arrow. He has emptied his quiver. He can hurt me no more! I am saved by the mercy of God in Christ!" After giving me his directions, he desired to be allowed to sleep. Two friends remained to watch with him. At 10.10 P. M. he died, without a struggle or a groan.

His body was placed in a metallic coffin to be sent home to his friends. To day it was brought into our church (Sixth St.) and the funeral service by Rev. M. C. Briggs, D. D. the latter of the Congregational Church. The choir sang, "I would not live always," and the anthem beginning, "He's gone" originally prepared in memory of Mr. Bradbury.

On Sabbath morning last I preached a funeral sermon from Rev. 22: 5. On both occasions the people manifested a true Christian sympathy.

Your readers have followed him in thought "from the gem to the golden city of the continent," may they also follow him in reality unto "Mount Zion, the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem,"

"Where all the ship's company meet,
Who sailed with their saviour beneath.
With shouting each other they greet,
And triumph o'er sorrow and death."

Sacramento, Jan. 25th. J. H. WYTHE.

COX vs. BUTLER.

The following is *The Globe* report of the recent tilt between Mr. S. S. Cox and Gen. Butler which has excited such lively interest. It will be seen that no reproach for indulging in abusive personality can justly apto Gen. Butler:

MR. COX—I want to say, Mr. Chairman, after listening to this debate, that it is the largest debate on a small matter that I ever heard. [Laughter]. Gentlemen have undertaken to run this matter of economy by saving candle ends and cheese parings, while they vote down resolutions seeking for information as to millions of expenditures of this Government in the Navy Department. Yesterday I sought to offer such a resolution inquiring for details as to an expenditure of millions. Yet here we waste days, and perhaps shall waste weeks, in discussing small matters, when immense amounts are wasted and unaccounted for.

I see before me the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) who is here on this side of the House to honor me with his attention.

MR. BUTLER, of Mass.—I could not hear you at my seat.

MR. COX—It has been charged by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. Fitch) that the gentleman from Massachusetts ran away from this Congress and from his guardianship of the interests of Virginia for the purpose of making money in his profession. I defend the member from Massachusetts. He never ran away. [Laughter.] He would not run away as a soldier, and he would not run away as a statesman. He is always here when there is trouble. I say now, in his defence, that I believe his motion is made in perfect good faith. He would, if possible, save this small amount of mileage in the interest of this republic. He loves the people of this country. He would not take mileage either in currency or in gold. He would stand by economy on this little matter. But why did he not stand by his colleague (Mr. Dawes) the other day on a matter connected with these large expenditures in the Navy and other departments? Why do his political associates on the other side refuse to allow us information upon these matters when we propose to obtain it by resolutions of inquiry?

More than that, I defend the honorable member from Massachusetts against the insidious assault made on him by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth). What does the gentleman from Illinois mean when he intimates that the gentleman from Massachusetts gets money outside of Congress? I would not stand it if I were the member from Massachusetts. [Laughter.] I think it peculiarly fortunate that the Democratic party, represented in an humble way by myself, can defend one who was formerly an honored and distinguished associate, who even went further than his party friends in standing by the cause of the South in perilous times. If there is one gentleman whom I love to defend more than another, not only in his military, but in his economical career commencing with the Dutch Canal and running through all his conduct connected as it is with his noble, moral, high toned principles respecting the policy of this Government, it is the gentleman from Massachusetts [Great laughter.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word; and I would be glad to have it distinctly understood the ground upon which I have proposed the pending amendment.

Mr. Eldredge—I hope order will be restored so that we may hear the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I shall take care that the gentleman shall hear every word I say here.

Mr. Eldredge—That is what I want.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts—At first I desire to get out of this all there is of argument to the prejudice. I have moved merely at the mileage and not at the compensation of members. I think any man who is fit to be here is fit to have $5,000 for his service; and I do not know but more.

Why, Sir, is the fact that I am able in my profession to earn something to help myself with used as an argument why the people should pay more than they ought to those who have no ability to earn anything elsewhere to take care of themselves? (Laughter.) Now, I desire to state further, that I have no wish to cut down the salary of members. I state again that the mileage operates unequally, and therefore unjustly, and if any gentleman will move for a sum to be appropriated to pay the actual expenses of members in travel, I will consider whether I can vote for it. And I am glad on this great matter of economy—for here is half a million to be saved—there can be found no argument against it, either by the gentleman from Illinois or by any other member, than insinuations against me that nobody dare speak out loud. As to the vituperation of the member from New York (Mr. Cox) he will hear my answer to him by every hand-organ, "Shoo, fly; don't bodder me!" (Long-continued laughter and applause.)

New Advertisements.

FRUIT TREES,
Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has still some good APPLE TREES to dispose of [large size]. Price $12. per hundred. Also, a choice lot of EVERGREENS, and the best variety of SMALL FRUITS, such as the *Philadelphia, Clark, Kentucky bearing, Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle, Black Cap, and Brinkle's Orange Raspberry; Kittatanny, Wilson's Early, and Lawton Blackberry; Gooseberries, Goosberries, Currents, Strawberries, &c.* Price reasonable. Call, or heretofore, at the Prospect Mount Nursery, three miles east of New Brighton. Orders left at A. D. Gilliland & Co's., New Brighton, or at the N. B. Post Office Box 83, will be promptly attended to. No charge for shipping, &c. Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants in season. ELWOOD THOMAS.

feb23:tf

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of David Ferguson, dec'd, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIZABETH FERGUSON, } *Exrs.*
feb12:6w] JAMES B. FERGUSON. }

BEAVER ACADEMY will be Open on MONDAY, the 16th of March, ensuing, under the instruction of Rev. J. S. SCOTT, D. D., LL. D., late President of Washington College, who purposes to labor permanently in this field. All the branches necessary to prepare for the ordinary business of life, and for entering any class in College, will be taught. The Term will continue for fourteen weeks. For further information address the undersigned members of the Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa. D. P. LOWARY,
feb23:3w] H. HICE.

PATENTS Obtained for Inventors, by D. D. BREED, Chemist, and late Examiner in the Patent Office, who has devoted eighteen years to the patent business, and will promptly prepare papers, drawings, &c. Terms, $20 to $30. Write for circulars. Direct to 818 F street, opposite the Patent Office, *Washington, D. C.*
Refer to Senators Pomeroy and Sumner.
feb23:3m

List of Appraisements.—The following Appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 16th of April, 1857, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of three hundred dollars, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court and approved *nisi*, viz:

Personal property to the amount of $300, retained by widow of Michael Miller, deceased, George Gardner, administrator.

Personal property to amount of three hundred dollars retained by widow of Benjamin Whisler, dec'd.; Mary Whisler and Abelaird Whisler, administrators.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of John Cavit, deceased; John Stevenson, administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of John Mercer, dec'd; Jesse Mercer, administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of John Boren, dec'd. John Hensel, ex'r.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of Andrew Anderson, deceased; James W Anderson, administrator.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of the said Court, and not later than the third day, it being the 21st day of March, 1870, to show cause if any they have against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.
feb23:3t] JOHN C. HART, *Clerk O. C.*

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises,

On Wednesday, February 23d, 1870, at one o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate situated in the borough of Frankfort Springs, in the county aforesaid, being the estate of Robert Stephens, dec'd., late of said borough, to wit: Lot No. 3, in said borough, bounded on the north by lot of H. B. McCrary, on the east by a public street, and south by the lot next hereinafter described, containing ¾ of an acre. Improvements, a two-story frame dwelling house 26 by 18 feet, with cellar underneath, and a frame shop ecware-room attached 30 by 14 feet, coal house, &c.; a number of excellent fruit trees—apple, peach and plum, on the lot.

LOT No. 4.—Bounded north by the lot above described; on the east by the public street, and south by the lot hereinafter described. Improvements, a two-story frame dwelling house, 32 by 18 feet, with basement kitchen, &c. A well of good water at the door.

LOT No. 5.—Bounded north by the lot last above described; on the east by a public street, and on the south by lot of Thompson Knox; on which are erected a good frame shop 20 by 16 feet, and a large frame stable with wagon shed, &c.

The above lots adjoin each other, each containing about ¾ of an acre. The same has been used as a hotel and cabinet manufacturing establishment, and is well calculated for both purposes.—The lots will be sold together as a whole, or separately, as purchasers may desire.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of the sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest from date of confirmation, and secured by judgment bond, or bond and mortgage. The purchasers to pay all expense of stamps, preparation of deeds, &c. DAVID SEARS,
jan26:4w] Adm'r. of Rob't. Stephens, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, No. 81 of Nov. Term, 1869. In the matter of the Estate of the Heirs at Law of Abigail Sippy, deceased.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Beaver county of Dec. 28, 1869, I will offer at Public Sale,

On Saturday March 19th 1870,

At 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, all the following property: Lot No. 309, in the borough of New Brighton, for the purpose of having any estatement as owned or claimed by the heirs at law of Abagail Sippy, supposed tenant in tail, enabling a clear title in fee simple to be made to purchasers, claiming or holding under them or otherwise.
JOS. BENTLEY,
Guardian for Benj. Sippy, minor heir, on behalf of parties in interest.
New Brighton, February 18, 1870.—3w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county the undersigned administrator of the estate of Andrew Rose, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Friday March 18, 1870, at 2, p. m.,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, in said county, bounded east by an alley, south by lot of Economy Society, west by Seventh street and north by lot of Mr. Hartman; the entire lot being 45 by 123 feet, on which is erected a

Two Story Brick Dwelling House,

51 by 26 feet, in middling repair. Also, a one story frame store room.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments from that date with interest; the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage, the purchaser to pay all expense of preparing deed, bond and mortgage and the stamping of the same. For further information inquire of the undersigned at Beaver Falls, Pa.
feb23:3t] SUSAN ROSE, *Admr'x.*

ONE TON
—OF—
B. L. Fahnestock & Co's.
Pure White Lead

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT

Pittsburgh Prices by

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Feb16:tf

THE Folsom Improved Family Sewing Machine. These machines make a simple, durable and elastic stitch; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine—Agents wanted in every town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address,
A. S. HAMILTON,
No. 700 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Agent.
feb16:24w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, No. 8, March Term, 1869. In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Samuel M. Mace, by his Guardian, John Pierce, Esq.

(SEAL) Now, to wit: December 29th, 1869, the Court, on motion, appoint E. B. Daugherty, esq., an Auditor to make distribution of as much of the proceeds of the sale of said Real Estate as he may find to be now legally payable out of the same. From the record. Attest: JOHN C. HART, *Clerk.*

The Auditor appointed in the above matter will meet for the purpose of his appointment, at the Court House in Beaver, on *Thursday the 3d day of March next*, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place parties in interest may attend if they see proper. E. B. DAUGHERTY, *Aud'r.*
feb16:3w

New Dry-Goods

NEW STYLES of 1870.

JUST RECEIVED FROM MANUFACTURERS, A GREAT

VARIETY of PRINTS,

DELAINES,
ALPACAS,
COBERGS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
CHECKS.
DENIMS, DRILLS
TICKING AND
NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO—JUST RECEIVED FROM

The SPRINGFIELD Mills

A LARGE STOCK OF THEIR

Celebrated Jeans,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

These Goods will do More Service for the Cost than any other Goods Manufactured in the Country. He, Also, Keeps Constantly on hand their

Celebrated Woolen Yarns.

These Goods Have Been Purchased Within the Last Few Days, and Are Entirely

NEW & FRESH.

OUR OLD STOCK

Has been Laid Aside for Sale at Very Much

Reduced Prices.

Our Motto this Year, will be

LARGE SALES
—AND—
SMALL PROFITS.

Purchasers

Will do well to Call and Examine

THIS STOCK

Before Buying Elsewhere.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER.

February 16, 1870

Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury of Beaver County for the Year 1869.

STATEMENT.		Amount brought forward		
Dr. For balance in Treas'y Jan. 1, 1869	$ 14,017 86	Tipstaff, John L. Hall	74 25	
Cash rec'd during the y'r as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance from last year	67,637 73	Transcribing judgm't. docket,	49 80--	8,628 89
Total	$81,655 59	Court House Office—		
Cr Assessors' pay	777 40	Books, duplicates, station'y &c	345 36	
" do registering voters	410 10--	Printing blanks, &c	97 60	
Audt's pay, State—H. H. Moore	65 00	Pub'g rec'ts and expenditures	717 45	
" do County, J. P. M'Millen	30 00	and Sheriff's proclamations,	97 60	
" do do R. K. Shannon	30 00	Postage stamps & box rent,	9 18--	1,169 94
" do do W. Thomas	30 00--	C. H. & Jail—Repairs	294 59	
Agricultural Society, annual donation,	200 00	Fuel and light	382 20	
Bor'ed Money—paid on bonds	74 30	Incidentals	24 99	701 97
and warrants	37,071 93	Election officers' Pay	980 21	
Interest	3,133 56--	General and Township	74 30	
Bridges—Building	8,089 08--	Use of house, &c	78 25	
do Repairing & viewing	1,300 34--	Assessors attending elections,		
Commissioners' Pay—		Constables attending elections,		
James Warnock	510 00	and serving certificates	439 85--	1,573 61
William Ewing	501 00	House of Refuge—Support of inmates,	651 91	
David W. Scott	519 00	Conveying persons to H. R.	20 56--	693 46
Joseph Brittain	120 60--	Hospital, Western Pennsylvania—		
Clerk for Com'rs, J. D. Eakin	735 40	Support of inmates	214 55	
do do John M'Gowen	174 60--	Conveying lunatics to	6 70--	220 95
Counsel for do Henry Hice		Poor House & House of Employment—		
Commonwealth Cases, viz:		Support of paupers	7,709 60	
Clerk of Quarter sessions	298 85	Directors' pay, J. K. Potter	26 00	
Constables' fees	223 71	do do Jonn Shenk	45 00	
District Att'y., J. H. Harrah,	365 00	do do S. McManaus,	72 00--	7,853 60
Boarding, wash'g & cloth's for prisoners	1,209 37	Penitentiary—		
Jurors' fees, attendance, &c	400 00	Support, medicine and cloth'g for prisoners	124 75	
Sheriff's fees, J. S. Littell	152 03	Conveying convicts to	82 70--	207 45
Justices' fees	104 76	Justices Fees—		
Witness' fees	322 36	Qualifying township officers	54 00	
Convey'g paupers from county,	6 05	Issuing certificates, for scalps,	3 25--	57 25
Expenses in jail, attending and Medicine	82 50--	Taxes Lost—Coll'n return of 1,216 55	16 25	
Inquests—Coroner's fees	83 74	Taxes & cost land sold in error,	20 50	
do Witness' fees	97 75	do Errors in assessments	159 03--	1,993 70
do Expenses examinations, &c.	23 16--	M'Kenzie & Moore, Jus't ag't County		334 59
Court Expenses—		Aud't of warrants issued to Jan. 1, 1870		72,110 91
Clerk of Q. Sessions gen'l fees	213 83	Fox scalps		53 25
Constables' waiting on Court	138 47	Road views		134 00
do Returns, and milage	338 86	Redemption of unseated lands		197 76
Crier, J. M. Elliott	126 00	Gen. M. Fields, County Institute		117 50
Grand Jurors' pay	477 75	State—Personal tax and commissions		2,185 06
Pettit do do	1,771 29	S. J. Cross—Liquor fines		354 00

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 23, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square, 10 lines.	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	24 00	35 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,	23 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 12th of Feb., 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Feb. 13	25 deg.	33 deg.	34 deg
" 14	40 deg.	45 deg.	46 deg
" 15	20 deg.	40 deg.	35 deg.
" 16	25 deg.	51 deg.	47 deg.
" 17	27 deg.	23 deg.	19 deg.
" 18	9 deg.	34 deg.	35 deg.
" 19	23 deg.	29 deg.	27 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day;

Executors' Notice.—Elizabeth Ferguson, James Ferguson, Ex'rs.

Beaver Academy.—D. P. Lowary.

Special Notices,—Will. Smith & Co.

Patents.—Dr. D. Breed.

Orphan's Court Sale.—Susan Ross, Admr'x.

Registers Notices.—D. Singleton, Reg.

Special Notices.—Fortune's.

Big Money.—F. W. Dorman & Co.

Fruit Trees.—Elwood Thomas.

Wall Paper.—De Zouche & Co.

Administrator Notice.—T. H. Douglass and H. D. Howe, Admr's.

Auction.—A. Hanauer.

Notice.—Croft & Philips.

List of Apraisments.—John C. Hart, Clerk.

Public Sale.—Jos. Bentley.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

John Davis, Water Cure,	$2 00
J. S. Herron, Fallston,	2 00
R. R. Wray, Beaver,	50
Isaac Eaton, Hookstown,	2 00
Wash. Johnston, Darlington,	2 00
John M. Ewing, Upper Sandusky,	2 00
Cicero Turner, Beaver,	2 50
John Patton, Brighton tp.,	50
J. H. Dungan, Petersburg, O.,	2 00
G. A. Brittain, Fallston,	2 00
J. M. Gilchrist, Darlington,	2 00

Get your picture taken by Will Smith Rochester, and you will not need a looking glass.

Auction in Rochester.—Our readers in particular and the public generally, will, we hope, bear in mind that Speyerer & Sons will begin to sell off, at auction, commencing on the 22d of this month, a large lot of their goods. Bargains can, no doubt be had by those who attend these sales. See advertisement another column.

Don't forget the Lecture on "The Bible," Monday evening, March 7th, by Father Geegan, Passionist, at the Court House, Beaver, Pa. Tickets 25 cts, to be had at James Moore's Grocery, Beaver, and at Matthew Blake's, Bridgewater. J. B. B.

☞ Go to Fortune's for the cheapest and best goods. You will find them on the Diamond, Rochester. feb23;2t

A Principal For the Academy Chosen.—On last wednesday the Trustees of the Beaver Academy held a meeting in this place, and selected Prof. Scott, formerly President of the Washington (Pa.) College, to take charge of the Academy as its Principal. Mr. S., is said to have had considerable experience as a Teacher, and it is to be hoped this long neglected institution of learning may again be built up under his superintendence. We understand there were quite a number of applicants for the place.

☞ Genuine country flannel 36 inches wide only 40 cents, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. feb23;2t

Notice.—All persons wanting to buy or sell Real Estate, of any kind, should get "The Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," Published monthly by Croft & Philips, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sent free to any address. feb23;4t

Save your money by buying your goods at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

"The Home and the Family."—On last Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. Holmes of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, delivered a lecture in the Court House, on the above subject. The audience was the largest one we have seen at a public lecture in this place for a long time. We are glad to notice that our people are taking a deeper interest in literary matters this winter than before. The lecture, delivered by Dr. Holmes was a practical and able one, and was well received by all who heard it. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. Bain of New Castle, on Thursday evening Feb. 24th. Mr. Bain is a fine speaker, and it is to be hoped a full house will greet him on the occasion of his appearing before us.

We are told by our Druggists that "Allsma," the great Hair Preparation of Seward & Bentley, is the best selling of any they have. We should suppose so from the fact that our people are always ready to appreciate a good thing, and we do know that "Allsma" is the best dressing and hair restorer we ever saw. One need not have gray hair with that in the house, and dandruff is removed as if by magic. you who have failed to try it, neglect it no longer, but get a bottle at once.

Brand Chignons for 45 cents, at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste and hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may be sure you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—*a perfect specific* for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, or Catarrhal Headache, which he sends to any address by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Will Smith & Co. near Diamond, Rochester, have just received a new lot of dry goods and notions which they offer as low as can be bought in Pittsburgh

Common School Exhibition.—The exhibition given by the pupils of the Beaver Public School, in the Court House on last Thursday and Friday evenings drew together a large crowd of men, women, and children. An allegory of the war was the principal performance, some fifty or sixty of the pupils of the school participating in it. They nearly all performed their parts well, and the audience were much pleased with the entertainments. (An admission fee of 25 cents was charged, Scholars free. The proceeds amounted to about $75,00.

☞ Go to Fortune's, don't forget it and you will never regret it, Diamond, Rochester. feb23;2t

Give it to Them.—Horse thieves are hung in Tennessee, and loafers are arrested, fined, and made to work on the highways until the amount of their fine is satisfied.—*Exchange.*

All right. We hope the Pennsylvania Legislature will enact similar laws for our State. In that event, Beaver and the other boroughs of this county would have streets that a Nicolson pavement would add neither beauty nor utility to.

☞ Grand closing out sale at Fortune's for two weeks. Call early. feb23;2t

Executor's Sale.—Attention is directed to an advertisement in another column of the sale of real estate in Rochester on Tuesday, March 1st. The property is eligibly located, and can doubtless be bought at a bargain.

☞ Go to Fortune's for the cheapest dry goods in Beaver county, Diamond Rochester. feb23;2t

Agricultural.—The Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will meet at the Sheriff's office in Beaver, on Saturday, March 5th, 1870, at 10 a. m. A full attendance is requested, as *special* business will be brought before the Board at that time.

HUGH ANDERSON, Pres't.
Radical copy.

☞ The only place to get genuine Merrimack Prints for 12½ cents is at Fortune's Diamond, Rochester. feb23;2t

Agricultural Notice.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Beaver County Agricultural Society at the Sheriff's office in Beaver on the first Monday of the March term of Court, being the 21st day of the month, for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year. HUGH ANDERSON, Pres't.
Radical copy.

☞ All kinds of dry goods at Pittsburgh prices at Fortune's, Diamond Rochester. feb23;2t

Wall Paper.—We direct attention to the card of De Zouche & Co., 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, which will be found in another column of to-day's paper.—These parties make their usual spring announcement, and as they are well known to nearly all of our readers, we can only call attention to the fact, for we are sure they will be as liberally patronized as ever before.

☞ Genuine Merrimack Prints only 12½ cents, at Fortune's. feb23;2t

Meeting on Friday Evening at the Court House.—A public meeting will be held in the Court House on next Friday evening to hear addresses by Rev's. D. McAlester of New York, and J. W. Bain of New Castle, on the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States recognizing God's supremacy, &c.

A full meeting of all citizens is requested—perfect freedom will be granted to all to give their views on this important subject. Delegates will be chosen to the convention to meet in Pittsburgh 3d of March next.

Rev. D. H. A. McLean D. D,
" Jas. C. Wilson.
" R. T. Taylor, and others.

☞ Grand closing out sale at Fortune's for two weeks. Call early. feb23;2t

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Washington County.

The notorious youth, Babe Montgomery, was on one of his customary drunks on Thursday night last, and of course indulged in the usual amount of boisterousness. Up in the neighborhood of the old Mansion House corner, he made night hideous with his noise. Constable Herrick was engaged conveying a prisoner to jail at the time and could not arrest him. The next morning, however, he took the young gentleman before the Burgess, where a fine of five dollars was imposed upon him. It would be impossible to reckon how many times he has been let off on this paltry punishment, and the community have reached the conclusion that it is about time a measure of justice should be administered in his case. The imposition of a trifling fine is no punishment upon such a reckless desperado for disturbing the public peace and endangering the lives of citizens.—We are informed that he boasts no constable dare arrest him when he is drunk. We hope to see our officers assert their manhood, as well as their efficiency in the way of peace conservators, by taking him in hand when he next appears in his natural character of the ruffian. And we hope likewise to see some one of our magisterial authorities met out to him a punishment which he richly deserves.—*Washington Reporter, Feb.* 16.

During the past week a more energetic effort has been made to suppress rowdyism and disturbance in the borough than we have seen for a long time past. Evil doers have been overhauled without mercy. We record the fact with pleasure, and it will always afford us great satisfaction to compliment the efficiency of our police officers and their superiors. There is still much work to be done in order to make the state of affairs in town what it should be, but we hail the activity and efficiency of last week as an evidence that we are to have better things in the future. By all means let our officers persevere in the good work. They will earn the thanks and gratitude of every good citizen.

On Wednesday night of last week, our fellow townsman, Major Morgan, while on a wool 'raid,' met with a very narrow escape. The Major left home in a sleigh about eight o'clock in the evening, to make the night train at Burgettstown, accompanied by Robert M'Donough, and when about two miles northwest of Hickory their team became frightened by the sleigh oversetting and ran off at a terrific gait, breaking the sleigh and destroying the harness. Fortunately both the major and his driver escaped without injury.

Lawrence County.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Loe, of Farmington, Ohio, the parents of Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, of New Castle, celebrated their golden wedding on the 1st inst., in the homestead which they occupied when married, fifty years ago.

Our friend, C. W. Higgins, has gone into the newspaper business, in New Castle, having commenced the publication of a little eight by ten paper, called *The Fashions*, which gives a complete resume of current fashions, and we imagine will be a valuable assistant to the ladies of this community.

Mr. A. L. Dicks, of Washington tp., has a sheep, five years old, that weighs 375 pounds. It is a genuine Cotswold, imported from Gloucestershire, England, and is undoubtedly the biggest *four legged* sheep in the county.

Greene County.

On Saturday evening last, about 10 o'clock, persons living near the college in Waynesburg, were aroused from their slumbers by the screaming of ladies. Upon investigation it was found that they were frightened at what was supposed to be a ghost; but it turned out as usual—a *pillow*, or an illusion. Fortunately no bones were broken. We think they will get over it. Beware of pillow ghosts in the future.

Reason Shelby, formerly of Monongahela county, dropped dead while walking along the street in Greensboro, Greene county, on the 1st inst.

Venango County.

We see by the Congressional *Globe* that Hon. C. W. Gilfillan has introduced a bill for the relief of P. McGough, ex Collector of Internal Revenue, for this district. It was referred to the Committee on Claims. We understand that the bill is to relieve him from responsibility for U. S. money lost by bank failures.

Wm. Young, an employee on the Jamestown & Franklin R. R., made a murderous assault on Patrick Brown, one day last week, stabbing him in the side with a sheath knife, inflicting a terrible wound which may prove fatal. It appears that Young had loaned Brown one dollar and seventy five cents, and called at the house where he was boarding to collect it. Brown was lying on the bed, when Young approached him and asked for the money. He replied that he only had one dollar then, but would send him the seventy five cents as soon as he could get it. Young then drew a knife and swore he would have it then, or have his blood. He then struck at Brown with the knife several times, inflicting several wounds in the arm and cutting a frightful gash in his side. Young is now in jail at this place, awaiting the result of the injury, which it is thought may not prove fatal.

Columbiana County.

A "little unpleasantness" occurred in Leetonia, on last Saturday, between two elderly ladies of that place. A dispute arose, a quarrel ensued, and a fist fighting and hair pulling battle followed. The case was tried before Esquire Abbott, on last Monday, who fined one of them ten dollars and costs.

A scamp in New Lisbon was before the Mayor a few days since for disorderly conduct, for which he was fined one dollar and costs. He paid his fine cheerfully, but stole the Mayor's hat, leaving an old one in the place of it. The Mayor had to buy a new tile.

A fight occurred aboard the Victress on last Thursday night as she was returning with a party of young folks from East Liverpool, who had been down to the concert. We learn form a spectator the following particulars: Alley McCain, while under the influence of liquor, insulted Capt. Dawson's daughter. Her brother, the clerk, took McCain to task, and a fight was the consequence, McCain striking Dawson several times, when the Captain interfered, knocking McCain down and kicking him in the face several times, young Dawson standing by and threatening to shoot the first man who interfered. After having been punished pretty severely, McCain was allowed to get up. Everything seemed to be settled until the boat was about to land at Liverpool, when as McCain was coming out past the boilers, young Dawson struck him, knocking him down, and in falling McCain grasped the guard to save himself from going overboard. Regaining his feet he struck Dawson, fetching him to the deck, and getting astride of him, he told him that he would not take advantage of him, but would make the matter right by apologizing to his sister. Dawson concluded to accept the apology, and the affair was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.—*Wellsville Union.*

Correspondence.

Editor Argus:—In looking over the *Radical*, of the 18th inst., I observed a communication from James Patterson, Esq., on the subject of the Erie Canal enlargement, which appears to have been called out by inquiries from one of our Representatives in the Legislature.—These inquiries appear to request his views on the propriety of passing a bill now before the Legislature which authorizes the 'company to enlarge the canal to a five hundred ton capacity' and that the said bill will pass. 'And that it will be followed by a bill taking six millions of dollars of gold bearing bonds out of the State Treasury and substituting the bonds of the canal company for them.'

Now, sir, with regard to the passage of the bill now before the Legislature (*which will pass*) I presume there is scarcely a member of the Legislature that will oppose it, hence it is very sure to pass; it is a simple bill authorizing the enlargement with the authority to continue the canal to the city of Pittsburgh, or to slackwater the Ohio river to that point. These are privileges which I had presumed would be granted without objection, especially from among our own citizens, whom we had a right to suppose were unanimously in favor of making great sacrifices to obtain so desirable an object, but I am sorry to be undeceived by this letter of Mr. Patterson's, I am well aware that there is a strong Vanderbilt influence owning and controlling the Erie & Pittsburgh railroad and that it is opposed and has always been opposed to any improvement within the borders of Pennsylvania except the Lake Shore railroad (which that interest constructed without law) and was only legalized upon condition that they would build the Erie & Pittsburgh railroad, or at least so much of it as compelled them to complete it to New Castle, or leave what they were *compelled* to expend, entirely useless. Now, sir, this interest has (as I am credibly informed) offered to purchase the interest of Charles M. Reed in the canal (which is a controlling interest) at the price which prominent and responsible citizens of Pa. has agreed to pay Mr. Reed, and give a bonus of fifty thousand dollars. Now this offer could only be made by this party with a view to letting the canal go to ruin. If this party would sacrifice near a million of dollars for such a purpose would they not spend a large amount to defeat the enlargement and thus prevent the transit of heavy freight to and from the Upper Lakes through Pennsylvania, and thus compel us to resort to railroad transportation from Pittsburgh west, while they have the Lakes from Buffalo, and here is where the opposition to enlargement comes from, and they will spend large sums to accomplish their object.

With regard to the injury or destruction of the water power at the Falls of Beaver, I fail to see wherein this could occur. My judgment would rather be that the value of the water power would rather be increased than diminished, as the capacity of the reservoirs at and around the summit would be greatly increased, and the supply from French creek would probably be doubled or trebled if found necessary, thus giving to the Beaver a uniform and constant supply in the dry season, which is now carried off by way of French creek and other streams in time of flood.

As to the supply of water I believe it to be abundant. We have the accumulated evidence of Major Turnbull U. S. Army in 1826 or 1827, of Dr. Charles T. Whippo in 1836 and of W. Milnor Roberts on several occasions, all eminent Engineers on this point, which I would much rather rely upon than the mere assertion, that, there is not water enough. I know that there is plenty of water.

I see no great difficulty in damming the Ohio River from Beaver to Pittsburgh to make a depth of water sufficient to float not only a boat of 500 tons but one of 1,000 tons if required; it is only a question of dollars and cents, and not one of engineering skill as such things have been done repeatedly. We will instance the Monongahela only, where a slackwater has been in successful operation for many years, tending largely to develope the whole region watered by that stream, and distributing blessings in the way of the fuel to millions on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. I do not think it would be good policy for us to oppose the expenditure of two, or even three millions within our own county, even if that amount should be required as per Mr. Patterson's estimate, which is entirely too large.

As to the means by which this great end is to be accomplished. I would only say that should a bill be introduced asking the Legislature to exchange the bonds now in the Treasury for Canal bonds it would be nothing more than the State has repeatedly done, to grant the request, and always I believe with the votes of the members from this district; for instance the grant by the State of the North branch, West branch, and Susquehana Division of the State Canals to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad and the grant of three and a half millions of *gold bearing bonds* to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, now I cannot see why, when we are asking the same kind of aid for the improvement of our own section of country that our members should vote against the measure or become restless on the subject.

Should the Legislature grant this exchange of six millions, and it should turn out that the canal company would not be able to pay one dollar back, how would the account stand with regard to this county? Beaver county is just about the one hundredth part of the Commonwealth both in population and wealth hence her share of the loss would be $60,000. Now the valuation for taxable purposes is between four and five million, say four million, hence our loss would be one dollar and fifty cents on each one hundred dollars or fifteen dollars on the thousand; or actually three dollars on the thousand of the real value of our property as every one knows that the valuation for taxable purposes does not exceed one fifth the actual value.

Thus a man worth ten thousand dollars would lose thirty dollars, but would gain by the improvement at least thirty times that amount and the whole State would be largely benefited by giving increased facility to the development of her resources and employment to her citizens.

I may be intruding my opinions unasked, yet I feel so deep an interest in the success of this great project that I do not feel like setting quietly by and hear it denounced as chimerical. Nor to hear it condemned because its friends may apply to the Commonwealth for a helping hand. The representatives from this district have aided similar projects in the same way in other sections without a murmor from their constituents, why they should now be inviting opposition is more than I can comprehend. —I am not in favor of hanging a man for fear that he *might* do some great wrong.

Respectfully.

Editor Argus:—By your permission I will employ a little space in your columns to make mention of Prof. Whitham's school, which closed the 11th inst. This gentleman is too well and favorably known in the county as an educator, to make it necessary to pass any particular encomium upon his efforts and labors in the school room. I shall, therefore speak more especially of the honorable efforts of his pupils who so creditably acquitted themselves in the examination which was continued two days, with numerous friends to witness how diligently they must have labored during the past term.

The first day of examination was devoted to hearing classes spelling, reading, and arithmetic. Unusual attention had been given to spelling; and unusual results attained. The school had been divided according to literary attainment, into three classes to compete in spelling. To each class was offered a prize to be awarded to the successful competitor in his class. The first prize offered was Webster's Pictorial Dictionary.

The entire number of words given to the classes, was 2,275 of which 2,259 were correctly spelled, making a little over 99 per cent of all the words given.

The examination the second day was particularly interesting, and consisted of grammar, arithmetic reading and spelling classes not examined on previous day. After the examination of classes had closed the prizes were presented by John A. Gibb esq., with appropriate words of commendation to the successful competitors who were Misses Mary A. Lance, Sarah M. Russell and Mary B. Adams. The speaker in alluding to the prosperous conditions of the school said—"That for sixteen years the same industrious self-sacrificing teacher had taught their school, and to him they owed its peace and prosperity; he had not taught for the money alone; but had the love of the cause at heart also."

Visitor.

For the Beaver Argus.

Does Farming Pay?

Now that the price of nearly all kinds of produce is so greatly reduced, with the scarcity and high price of labor, does farming pay? is a question just now claiming the attention of many. During the war we worked our land hard and it paid. Would it not be well for farmers, now, to pay something back to the land? Deal honestly with it. Plow less. Sow clover and let it have a little rest, which will also enable us to make such a big "*strike*" as will sooner induce the *consumer* (or speculators) to come to terms. With many at least, "honesty," like this would be the "best policy." Still, I believe farming may be made to pay in other ways besides adding dollar to dollar and field to field. That occupation pays best which adds most to our happiness in life. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth." The well cultivated farm with its comfortable dwelling, its attractive surroundings beautified by the hand of art, its flowers, shade trees; its vegetable garden, sufficiently large for the growing of all kinds of *small fruits*, certainly pays. It adds to our social comfort; our daughters find peace and pleasure at home; our sons less likely to become *loafers* at the shops and street corners, or wander through the world without any particular aim or object in view. Think on these things, brother farmers, whether they be true or not. E. Thomas.

2d mo. 18th, 1870.

Industry, Feb. 14, 1870.

Editor Argus: In looking over the dear old Argus I noticed there was no correspondence, last week, from this place. I think it will never do to let our good old Commonwealth of Industry township pass by more than one week without a correspondent; so, here goes:

I have been out on a grand fox chase of three days' duration, and a grand chase it was. It resulted in the capture of one fox each day. Now, Mr. Editor, if any of the Fur Companies can beat the Colonel, I would like very much to hear from them. When anything of importance occurs down here, in the old commonwealth of Industry, I shall keep your readers advised. R. Walton.

A Visit to Mellor & Hoene's Mammoth Music House.

Intending to call on our genial friend, Mr. Mellor, we were surprised to find the establishment on Wood street closed. As we stood there in sad contemplations on the constant changes of this inconstant world, a placard in the window solved the mystery, for it announced—"Mellor's Music Store removed to 53 5th avenue," and in a few minutes we had a happy surprise by beholding the most elegant establishment in the city of Pittsburgh. Entering and passing a host of gentlemanly clerks, we came to the private office, and found our friend Mellor, in conversation with his partner. Mr. Hoene, a gentleman heretofore an active member of another music firm. An invitation to inspect the establishment in their company was gladly accepted, and we feel perfectly satisfied now, that we have seen one of the largest music houses in the United States. Not a single corner of the four extensive stories is unoccupied. On the first floor are pianos by the dozens, of every style, and follos with sheet music cover the walls by hundreds. The second floor is filled with organs in numbers sufficient, it seems to us, to supply every family of a whole county with one, and, like the ocean's tide, they come and go unceasingly. The third and fourth floors are brim full of boxes and shelves, filled with violins, guitars, flutes, accordeons, strings, and in fact everything known as a musical instrument.

Messrs. Mellor and Hoene are prepared to offer unusual inducements to wholesale customers for musical instruments, strings, books, &c., &c. As they deal directly with the manufacturers in this country and in Europe, they have all the advantages, and can sell and do sell just as cheap as the New York stores. We cannot resist expressing our hearty thanks to Messrs. Mellor & Hoene for enlarging our ideas about the music trade, and cannot advise our readers, who may visit the city, of a better means of bringing home pleasant recollections, than by visiting the mammoth establishment of Mellor & Hoene at 53 Fifth avenue. Come as you will, as purchaser or a visitor, there is a welcome for you.—*Pittsburgh Paper.*

Penn'a. Legislature.

House *Feb.* 14.—A bill was introduced authorizing the payment of damages sustained by the citizens of Pennsylvania during the war of the rebellion, and providing means therefor. It was appropriately referred. The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint additional Notaries Public, for Pittsburgh, passed. A resolution was offered instructing our Senators and representatives in Congress to oppose the completion of all unfinished bridges across the Ohio river, unless restricted to a single span.

Senate, Feb. 15.—The State Treasurer, Mackey, presented a written statement to the Senate Finance Committee, and in answer to questions of Senators Billingfelt, Wallace and White, reiterated that he had followed the practice of his predecessors in depositing the public funds. Mr. Billingfelt—Chairman—and Senator Wallace concurred in the expression that the statement was not in accordance with the request of the Committee. They had desired a monthly account of what the same consisted. Mr. Mackey said the statement was not what he originally intended to make out, but he had been guided by the advice of several members of the committee, who expressed themselves satisfied with this.

The bill increasing the pay of Auditors and supervisors of Beaver and Washington counties, to two dollars per day, passed. Also, a bill repealing the provisions of an Act to exempt bills of lading from replevin. The Senate passed the bill granting writs of error in cases of felony, over the Governor's veto.

House.—A number of bills were introduced, of a local character, and referred. Several private bills passed finally. The bill granting writs of error in cases of murder and felony—commonly called the "Schoppe bill"—passed over the veto. The House Treasury bill, also, passed.

Senate, February 16.—Bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. A resolution so to construe the law as to include Prison Inspectors as members of the Board of Public Charities, passed. Also, one for a joint committee to inquire into the propriety of continuing the publication of the history of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, passed. The Senate unanimously passed the resolution urging our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a bill to prevent the placing of obstructions in the Ohio river in shape of bridge piers. The bill for the protection of coal miners passed first reading.

House.—A resolution was discussed, —and a great deal of crimination and recrimination bandied—to grant a clerk to the bribery and corruption investigating Committee in the matter of the passage of the Philadelphia Police bill. A clerk was denied them, and the Committee was instructed to sit with open doors.—The Hall of the House of Representatives was voted to be occupied by the National Convention of Puddlers and Boilers to assemble in August next. Both Houses have agreed to adjourn from Friday till Wednesday next, in honor of Washington's birthday.

Senate, Feb. 17.—Several petitions on various subjects were presented. The House Treasury bill was reported from committee favorably. The House resolution for a joint Legislative Committee to participate in the preparation for the first centennial anniversary of American independence at Philadelphia, July 4, 1870, passed. A number of bills were introduced. The bill for the protection of coal miners passed. Also one allowing corporations to include accumulations of expenditure in real estate improvements as part of their capital stock. Also, one allowing railroads of this state to connect with similar roads of other states passed. The House Treasury bill was discussed until adjournment.

House.—The bill making it a penal offense for witnesses to wilfully absent themselves, passed. The bill restoring spring elections was postponed for one week. A bill transferring legal copies of records from English courts to those of Pennsylvania, passed. The liquor law was amended so as to prohibit the sale of any less quantity than ten gallons, and submit the questions of license to a vote of the county in this shape it passed second reading. Mr. Forsythe, (democrat) was awarded his seat as representative from Philadelphia. The Government has signed the bill to punish the destruction of baggage by hackmen and baggage masters, through careless, or willful hard usage. This law was needed.

Senate, Feb. 18.—The resolution urging Congress to pass a law granting pensions to soldiers of 1812 and their widows passed. Mr. Rutan—by request of a gentleman of his district—introduced a bill to protect the rights of females in Pennsylvania, which opens convents, nunneries, &c. The majority of the committee, in the Scull-Findley contested election case, reported in favor of giving the seat to Findley. The minority asked leave to report hereafter. The bill to pay Gov. Geary's inaugural expenses passed.

House.—Mr. Walton called up the Senate resolution relative to obstructions in the Ohio river, and moved to substitute his own, with an amendment providing for the appointment of three members of the Senate and five of the House, to accompan ya committee of the Coal Exchange in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis to Washington, was agreed to.—The bill extending the charter of the Erie Canal Co., authorising them to slackwater the Ohio and issue bonds, was reported favorably. The appropriation bill was also reported.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate, Feb. 14.—The Vice President submitted the Report of the Secretary of War on Georgia affairs, which was referred to committee; the credentials of Messrs. Hill and Miller, Senators elect from that State, were also referred. The bill for the admission of Mississippi was then discussed until the hour of executive session, after which, adjourned.

House.—A resolution was offered declaring that the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of currency, and instructing the committee to bring in a bill increasing it $50,000,000. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived, and it was discussed until the close of the morning hour, when it went over till next Monday. A committee of conference was ordered on the bill to supply deficiencies in the Naval Appropriations. The resolutions recognizing belligerency between Cuba and Spain were called up and commented on by Gen. Logan. The President was asked by what authority Spanish war vessels were repaired at U. S. Navy Yards.

Senate, Feb. 15.—A bill passed to place at the disposal of Bridge's Chicago Battery, certain captured ordnance. The President was asked for the number and character of iron clads belonging to the U. S. Navy, their cost and present condition. A committee of conference was appointed on the Navy deficiency bill.

House.—Several members had permission to have their speeches published in the *Globe*; nothing further of any interest transpired. The New York contested case was discussed at some length but without action the House adjourned.

Senate, Feb. 16.—The bill to provide artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was discussed, amended, and laid aside for the consideration of the Mississippi bill, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

House.—A bill was introduced for the better protection of our Northern and Northwestern frontiers, which was referred. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a building suitable for the accommodation of the U. S. Courts, Post office, &c., at Paducah, Ky. A bill fixing the salaries of judges, and regulating the jurisdiction of Probate Courts in the Territories, passed. A bill to redefine portions of the boundaries between Nebraska and Dakota passed. The House, after a lengthy debate, decided to give the seat in the New York contested election case, to Van Wick.

Senate, Feb. 17.—The West Point appropriation bill passed. A joint resolution authorizing the payment of full salary to Gen. Hovey as Minister to Peru, passed. Also a similar resolution for the transfer of certain money's to the asylum for disabled volunteers, passed. One thousand copies of the letter of the Secretary of State relative to the expulsion of Gov. McDougall from Winnepeg Territory, were ordered to be printed.—After a lengthy discussion, the Mississippi bill—with the Virginia restrictions—passed by a party vote.

House.—The Utah bill was discussed. Mr. Van Wick, of New York, took the oath as Representative from that State. The Legislative appropriation bill was taken up and debated at considerable length but without disposing of it, the House adjourned.

Senate, Feb. 18.—A telegram from the Governor of Nebraska, announcing the ratification of the XVth Amendment in that State, was read. Many bills were introduced and reported from committees. The bill creating the office of Solicitor for the State Department was taken up and amended, providing for an examiner of claims in lieu of a solicitor, and passed. The bill to encourage and promote an international exhibition in Washington City in 1871, was debated until the hour of adjournment.

House.—A strong effort was made to get the disability bill before the House, but it had to give place to the Committee of the Whole on the Legislative appropriation bill. The clause for the construction of a branch of the Treasury Department was rejected. All propositions for increasing salaries were rejected. After the Committee rose, a bill appropriating $3,000 for investigating into the alleged sale of cadetships by Members of Congress, passed.

Upper Sandusky, O., Feb. 18, 1870.

Editor Argus: The snow, which fell last night to the depth of six inches, reminds us that winter is not yet over, although we have been enjoying spring weather for sometime past. Business is dull here at present, Produce markets are declining rapidly for some cause.

One of the largest school meetings ever held in this place assembled last evening, and we had quite an exciting time. A motion had been made to tear down the present school houses and erect in their stead an edifice large enough to accommodate all who may wish to send their children. At present we have seven school houses, but many children are deprived access for lack of room. After discussing the matter at some length, it was decided to build—on the most economical plan—an edifice of sufficient dimensions to accommodate all the scholars enrolled.

The beautiful drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," was rendered in Beeny's Hall, on the 2d of this month, to the satisfaction of a large audience, by the Upper Sandusky Thespian Association; and by request, was repeated on the 12th inst. It is thought the moral of this, and like temperance dramas, will help to mold the public mind in opposition to the giant evil of intemperance which now curses our beautiful and once prosperous town. The place boasts of no less than twenty-three liquor saloons. The temperance organization is strenuously opposed here, and every attempt to bring violators of the law to justice, is defeated by the anti-temperance men. Many of the brightest minds of the county are being ruined through the power of strong drink, and our county is being filled with paupers, who have been made such by that accursed beverage. The heart sickens in contemplation of the danger to which the youth of this place are exposed. Almost every night they may be found on the streets, reveling in shameful debauchery.

Blind Tom is expected here on the 22d, to make a display of his musical qualifications. All appear to be anxious to hear the sable "singist." Wyandott.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.
Office of the Pitts. Gazette,
Monday, Feb. 21, 1870.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; sales of good to prime at 30@35c, and choice roll at 35c.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17½; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20.

FLOUR—The market is devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of special notice. The demand is light and mainly local while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours at $5@5.50 for spring wheat, and $5,75@6 for winter. Rye flour, $5@5,25.

GRAIN—There is no movement in wheat, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote winter at $1,12@1,15. Oats very dull, and dealers still complain that they have but very little margin; we continue to quote at 45, buying, and 48@50 selling. Ear corn may be quoted at 75@78 on wharf and track. We can report some small sales of rye at 90, cash, and 93@95, time. Barley is quiet and unchanged; may be fairly quoted at $1@1,05 for prime to choice spring and $1,10@1,15 for choice fall.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, without material change. Shoulders, 12½@13 for Plain; 14c for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 15½, Clear Sides, 16; Breakfast Bacon, 18c. Lard, prime kettle, 17 in tierces, and 17½@18 in kegs. Mess pork 28.

SEEDS—Clover seed is arriving freely and the market is weak, with offers to sell in store at $8½, a decline of 25c per bushel compared with last week. Dealers will not pay above $7,75. Timothy seed is quiet and nominal at $4,40@5, and Flaxseed at $2,10@2,15.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
may12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN.
may18:1y No. 43 Cedar street, New York

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.*
oct27:3m.

Married.

KENDAL—HYDE.—Feb. 15th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by J. A. Herring, esq.—Mr. Samuel Kendal, to Miss Mary Hyde, all of Beaver Falls, Pa.

Register's Notice.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians &c., have been duly passed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870:

First and final account of James Smith, administrator of John Smith, deceased.

Final account of James M'Pherson, administr

SELECT MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER SHADOWED ALTAR.

Betrothed, Wedded, Divorced.

BY NED BUNTLINE.

'Is this the point? Are you sure that the beautiful stranger will pass here?'

'Yes. Each day for a week past she has galloped up this bridle path, on the same thorough bred horse, riding with a fearless grace. She is beautiful in face, exquisite in form. By fair means or foul, I will possess her, for my very soul is in chains since I first set eyes upon her. I have striven in vain to learn who she is. Mounted as well as the best cavalier in the park, I sought to trace her home. Three times observing that I followed, she has eluded me—her horse far outstripping mine, and yet, each day, I see her here again and look on some beauty I had not seen before.'

The two who thus conversed stood holding their horses by the side of one of the romantic bridle paths in the Central Park. They were first class gamblers, Leslie Durant and Frank Belphor by name, partners in one of the great gaming palaces of the city.

'You mean to force yourself on her acquaintance, if I understand you, Frank?' said the elder of the two.

'I do, and my plan is such that it cannot fail. You observe that vagabond boy, smoking a cigar beneath the tree nearly opposite. He smokes to keep fire ready for use. Watch his motion and mine, as you see the beautiful stranger approach, and you will read my plan and see it executed at the same time.—Look! there she comes.

A sharp whistle from Frank Belphor caused the vagabond boy to look alive, and as a lady with tresses of dark brown hair, floating loosely from beneath her jet black riding hat galloped up the narrow roadway on a magnificent horse, the young wretch threw lighted fireworks in the path.

The horse, terrified, bounded to one side, so quickly too, that it seemed scarcely possible the beautiful rider could keep her seat—then as the young villain cast another bunch directly beneath the animal, the horse wild with affright, sprang forward, and dashed madly toward a point where a deep chasm yawned before it.

'Heavens! cried Belphor, realizing the young lady's peril, 'she is going to her death!'

She was almost on the edge of the chasm, when a man in the military garb, of an officer, rose from the verge of the rock where he had been reclining, seized the horse by the bit with a giant's strength and held it rearing on the very verge of the cliff till the lady slipped from the saddle and stood by his side.

'I owe you a life, sir,' she said, in a low, tremulous tone. 'I owe you a life, and I shall never forget it.

'Fair lady, the service I have had the happiness to render is a thousand times repaid by the thought that Providence placed me where I could prevent the sacrifice of such marvelous beauty. Pardon me—I, a soldier, reared afar from courtly scenes, may be rude and hasty in speech, but I would not be discourteous.

'I know it, sir, and as I see strangers approaching, will ask you to adjust my broken bridle rein, and to assist me to my saddle without their interference. This card, with my name and residence, will tell you where to call to receive from me a more fitting acknowledgment that I appreciate your courage and manly kindness.'

She handed him the card just as Frank Belphor rode hastily up, and the latter saw the officer receive it.

His face was white—anger the cause of the pallor, for another had rendered the service he had courted—another evidently received the encouragement he sighed for.—the probable chance of a visiting acquaintance.

'I feared a terrible accident and rode hither to endeavor to avert it,' he exclaimed.

'This gallant officer has nobly preserved me, and now renders the assistance of strangers unnecessary,' said the lady, with cold dignity.

'Your bridle is ready, and I think your horse is now completely controllable,' said the officer. 'Permit me to assist you, and at the same time to offer my card, with my name and rank.'

'Gratefully I accept both, and shall expect an early call,' she said, as the officer lifted her to the saddle.

The gambler heard her words and saw the look which accompanied them, and his face was ghastly in his effort to suppress the rage which filled his breast.

But he did not forget his intention to force an acquaintance, at all events and at all risks.

Suggesting that the lady's horse was not yet under safe control, he asked permission to escort her as she rode on.

With dignity the lady declined his offer on the ground that she did not need aid from a stranger, and preferred to ride alone.

Before he could say another word she was far away on her spirited animal.

Baffled, the angry gambler turned to the officer, and demanded to see the card the lady had given.

The demand was refused with the contempt it merited.

The foiled libertine, swearing to have satisfaction, demanded the card of the officer, who quietly gave it to him, with his address.

* * * * * *

'Mother, I have met *my destiny* at last!'

It was the mysterious equestrienne of the Central Park, who spoke.

Beautiful in an evening neglige, with her brown curling hair falling over full, sloping shoulders, her queenly form half concealed and half displayed in the loose robe she wore, her dark eyes full of enthusiasm, it was no wonder the mother gazed on her with proud admiration as she answered.

'Your destiny, Anna? What do you mean?'

'That I have this day had a strange adventure, dear mother. I have looked death squarely in the face. And had it not been for the man whom I term my destiny, you would now be childless. I will tell you all by and by, but this I will say now: In him to whom I allude I have also found the first person in whom my heart in its inner throbbings has ever acknowledged an interest—the first whose voice has lingered on my ears after he was out of sight!'

'Anna, have you fallen in love, and with a stranger?'

'I am in love, I believe, mother, and with one whom I never saw until to-day. But he is not a stranger to me, to you, or to fame. He is an officer and a gentleman, one whose services have been acknowledged by deserved promotion, and who has made his mark with his pen as well as his sword!'

'His name, my daughter?'

'Colonel Edgar Mansfield, mother. Have you not seen it in print?'

'Yes, often; but tell me how, when and where you met him.'

Anna Marston gave an account of the danger which she had escaped, and enthusiastically described the heroic conduct of her preserver.

'Mother,' she said, at the close of her narration, 'I looked down into his blue eyes while I faltered between life and death, and in their soulful depths I read *my fate*. In an instant I loved him with a love that will know no change but in death.'

'Anna, my child, this is folly! To give your love before it is sought, is unmaidenly to say the least.'

'Mother, it is the voice of Nature, and who shall still its pleadings? Till now I have been as ice to all who have sought my smiles—till now distrustful, believing that the heiress, and not the woman, being wooed, should never be won. But it is over. He will come to see me—he will woo—I shall accept, and I pray Heaven we shall be happy!'

At a later hour, when Mrs. Marston was alone in the drawing-room, a servant entered and said:

'Colonel Mansfield has called to see Miss Anna.'

'Request him to walk in and I will gladly welcome him; then you may inform my daughter of his arrival.'

The colonel entered, was received with a courtesy, a grateful kindness, which made that queenly matron nobly prepossessing in his sight.

The conversation, hinging much on the service he had been so happy as to render, continued until the rustle of her dress announced beautiful Anna Marston, our heroine. As he rose, she glided forward, and with hands extended to grasp his, exclaimed:

'I am so glad you have come so soon, that my dear mother may with myself join in a renewal of grateful expressions for——'

'A service which fortune threw in my way, and to which I hope my kind friend will make no further allusions, for by the honor of her acquaintance I am more than rewarded. I hope you feel no evil effect from the startling incident of the day?'

'None at all. And I can now explain to you how it occurred.'

The reader, who has noted all the incidents of the plot laid by Belphor, needs no repetition of them here.

Col. Mansfield listened, and with the keen perception of a man of the world, read the entire plot in all its dark details. And while he rejoiced at its failure, he warned the lady that bad men seldom give up a wicked plan because foiled at first, and that she must yet guard against peril from these men.

Urged on, they could not say why, or cared not to ask, each in turn confided to the other a knowledge of their respective positions.

The colonel, who had gained his rank in the volunteer service, was now about to enter the regular army as captain of cavalry. He intended to do so, for in frontier and garrison duty he could find leisure to use his pen, and the income from that, added to his regular pay, would enable him to continue to support and educate an orphan sister—his dear little Pearl then at the Rutgers Female College.

He informed Miss Marston that his sister would graduate during the following week, and that it was his intention to then take her to the West with him.

'For,' he added, 'she is too young, too pure, to go out alone in contact with the world.'

'When your dear sister graduates, I would like to have her here to live with me. Her room shall be next my own. Birds shall sing in every window, and flowers greet her eye on every side. Promise me, my preserver, that you will let her live with me, at least for a time.'

'I would be unjust to both you and her to refuse, and if you will, together will visit her to-morrow, for it is Saturday and she will be all day at home.

Anna, noble hearted, far above the selfishness of too many of the wealthy daughters of America, now revealed her soulful nature, as well as a part of her history.

'Do not think me bold, Col. Mansfield, she said. 'I do not mean to be. But I am, I fear, a spoiled child. My mother was left a widow when I was very young, with an immense fortune in her hands, a large part of which became mine a year ago, when I became of age. She had me educated at home, but has allowed me always to have my own way in everything. It has made me independent and willful, apt to speak just as I feel, and to act as I believe right. If I err, forgive me.'

'Dear Miss Anna, your faults are the faults of an angel, and I can never see them. Were I wealthy, placed above the influences of that tide which, ebbing and flowing, carries humanity whither it will, I would feel independent, and say more to you now than honor will permit. For to tell you that I love you, to ask you to give to your love and hand to one unable to offer to you more than keep himself out of debt and to raise and educate one sweet sister, would indeed be dishonorable.'

'Edgar Mansfield, I drop all titles, I scorn all cold ceremony, I hate conventionalities. I acknowledge that *I love you*—that nature whispers to me you are the one, the only one to whom I can confide the happiness of my life.'

'Oh, Anna, is not this a dream?'

'No, Edgar Mansfield, it is real, and every word that I have uttered comes from my heart. The world, too cold to read hearts as hearts are, may not understand me, but you will. Love springs into existence even as volcanic fires leap from the snow crowned mountain, and *I love!*'

This outburst of affection was succeeded by a cry of alarm. Anna Marston, raising her eyes to the curtain of the large window, fronting the parlor, saw a face which she immediately recognized. Her startled exclamation caused the owner of the face to fly, and pursuit was made in vain.

To account for the presence of this strange face at Miss Marston's window, it is necessary to return to the two gamblers. With bitter curses on his lips, Belphor rejoined his partner, Durant, and explained the manner in which Mansfield had saved the lady and how he had been literally refused an opportunity to make an acquaintance with her.

While he was threatening to challenge his rival, for such he mentally made him, the vagabond urchin who had shared in the work rushed up, demanding the five dollars which Belphor had promised him.

Belphor gave him the money, and the boy was about to run off when the gambler said:

'Not so fast, boy. I've more work for you. Do you see that officer walking toward the Drive? Well, I want him followed and watched. He'll go to his hotel first, that I'm sure of. But after he comes out again, I want to know where he goes to, and I don't want him to know that he is watched. Do this and bring the information to my lodgings—here's my card, with the address—and I'll give you five dollars more.'

'All right guv'nor,' returned the boy, who was about to set forth on the mission, when Durant stopped him. The latter who had been intently scrutinizing his face for some moments, fancied that he detected in his features a striking resemblance to those of a miserly millionaire who pretended to be a childless man.

'Boy, what is your name?' Durant asked.

'*Awnings.*'

'Awnings? That's a singular name. Why are you called Awnings?'

'Because I was found under a heap of awnings when I was a squaller. But you'd better let me run after that cove, if you don't want him to get out of sight before I start.'

With a motion Durant assented, and the boy started in pursuit of Col. Mansfield. The result of his mission has been inferred by the reader, for it was Awnings' face that had startled Miss Marston when she beheld it gleaming at her through the window.

Her startled cry caused the boy to beat a hasty retreat, and with rapid footsteps he made his way to the gambler's dwelling to make his report.

Mr. Belphor was alone in his chamber when the boy entered, but was joined by Mr. Leslie Durant before he had time to speak.

'Well, have you followed that officer?' asked Belphor.

'I guess I have, and seen the lady too, and he was so lovin' with her. I was in ten feet of 'em for an hour, and, *goslins!* the love they *did* talk! I'd have heard more, but she seen me and I had to cut and run or they'd have nabbed me, and I guess I'd got goslins *then*.

'Where does this lady live?'

'Why, close to Washington Square, where I got clubbed for stonin' sparrows.'

'And you heard the officer and lady talk?' continued Belphor.

'You'd better believe I did. She said she loved him, and he said he loved her. And they *looked* as if they did.'

'You have done well,' said Belphor. 'There is a ten-dollar bill for you—but the name of the lady, did you find that out?'

'Yes, he called her *Miss* Anna first, and then he got down to Anna, all alone, and then he hitched on a handle, and it was *dear* Anna.

'You heard no other name?'

'No.'

'Then you will have to show me the house.'

'Give me another X and I will!'

'You little rascal! Have you no conscience?'

'I guess not—have you, so I can see what it's like?'

'He hits you again, Frank,' said Durant, laughing. 'I guess the boy has as much conscience as either you or I, and he would have precious little at that. You had better give him the extra ten and make him clean up and get better clothes. I think when the dirt and rags are off, I'll remember who it is that he looks like.'

'I'll give you another ten-dollar bill, but you must go and wash and get some better clothes on if I do, so you can go with me to the house. Will you do it?'

'In course I will. I'll ketch cold, maybe, takin' off the rough dirt, but it isn't no worse than the measles. I've had *them*.'

'Can you get other clothes to-night?'

'Yes; night is just the time to work down on Water, or in Baxter street.

Colonel Mansfield had just finished his morning toilet the day after the occurrences just narrated, when a servant brought up a card, and announced the gentleman whose name it bore as waiting below.

'Lieutenant Muggins?'—A singular name. I remember no such officer; but never mind—show him up!' said the colonel.

In a couple of minutes Lieutenant Muggins entered. He was not in uniform. He wore a black frock-coat that was rather seedy. His clothes had been good and fashionable once, but it was 'long, long ago.' His face was not prepossessing. It had that brutalized look which the constant use of strong drink will give to any man. And yet there was something in his air, erect carriage, even in the manner in which he bowed as he lifted his hat, that said he had once been a gentleman.

'Is this your card, sir—are you Lt. Muggins?' asked the Colonel, as he handed a chair to his visitor.

'That is my name, sir. Have I the honor to address Col. Edgar Mansfield?' replied the other.

'My name is Mansfield, and I commanded the—th cavalry during the late unpleasantness. May I ask to what branch of the service you were attached, as the lack of uniform does not permit me to judge without asking?'

To none at present. I was in the infantry, but got sick and and resigned. I have called, sir, on very disagreeable business, that is to any but us *military* men it would be disagreeable.'

And Lieutenant Muggins straightened up, took out a very shallow looking pocket book, and from it extracted a note.

Rising, he extended this to the Colonel, and said:

'I have the honor, sir, to say that when you have taken note of the contents of that document, I shall be most happy to be referred to the friend whom you may select to arrange preliminaries.

The colonel took the note. It was unsealed. He read it and a sarcastic smile played over his features as he did so. It took but a few seconds, and then he quietly tore the missive into scraps, and threw them on the floor.

'What am I to infer from that action sir? What reply am I to take to my friend, Mr. Frank Belphor?' cried Lieutenant Muggins.

'I have no reply to make to a man of his class and business,' said the colonel, quietly. 'When he dies, if justice is done, the *hangman* will expedite him on his route below. It is not work for a gentleman to do. If you remain here one minute more, *Lieutenant* Muggins, after the declaration that you are the *friend* of a *gambler* and a *scoundrel*, you will have the opportunity of saying that I condescended to kick you out of my room.'

'You would kick me—*me*, sir? I'll—*I'll*——'

'Well, sir, *what* will you do?'

And Colonel Mansfield rose from his chair, and began with a slow, measured step to advance toward the lieutenant, whose face was very red—almost purple—but now began to whiten.

'I'll go, sir, without being kicked, to tell him that you refuse to fight; and he'll post you, sir, and chastise you, too! Maybe you'll kick *him!*'

The lieutenant was hurrying over the threshold, when he said this, and as his face was turned toward what he deemed the point of attack—that is, the toe of the colonel's heavy cavalry boot—he did not see where he was going, and, being at the head of a flight of stairs, he made an unexpectedly rapid descent.

All the colonel saw of him was his heels as they went up and the head went down.

He felt no great anxiety about his fate, however, and finishing his toilet, started shortly afterward to meet his dear young sister.

Major L., his worthy host, smiled as he passed out, and quietly remarked:

'You made a ten strike a little while ago, colonel. I knew what was up, and was glad to see you end the game as you did.'

The continuation of 'The Shadowed Altar' will be found in No. 17 of the *New York Weekly*, now ready, and for sale by every newsagent throughout the country. Specimen copies sent free from the publication office. Every postmaster throughout the country has a specimen copy now on *exhibition*. The terms to mail subscribers are: Single copy, one year, $3; four copies ($2.50 each), $10; and nine copies (money all sent at one time), $20. Getters up of clubs can afterward add subscribers at $2 50 each. The *Literary Album* (a large, illustrated weekly journal, containing only first class reading matter, price $4 00 per annum,) will be sent with the *N. Y. Weekly* at $6 00 per annum for both publications. All letters must be directed to Street & Smith, P. O. Box No. 4896, N. Y. One of Ned Buntline's admirers, after reading the opening part of 'The Shadowed Altar,' was so much delighted with it that in a burst of enthusiasm he dashed off the following lines:

Oh, listen, maidens, listen—
A story I will tell
About a loving couple—
A dashing beau and belle.
I'll speak of their betrothal—
Their wedding and its cost—
Their troubles and their trials—
And how they were divorced.
Shoo Fly! Don't bother me!
Shoo Fly! Don't bother me!
Shoo Fly! Don't bother me!
For I must read the GREAT WEEKLY!
I feel like telling sister—
I feel like telling ma—
I feel like telling brother—
I feel like telling pa—
I feel like telling Cousin Sue
And handsome Cousin Walter—
I feel like telling every one
To read the SHADOWED ALTAR.

'SERVED him right,' said Mrs. Punch, impatiently throwing down a paper containing the report of a breach of promise case, damages, $500. 'I don't care about a woman that brings an action of the sort; but a man ought to be punished for writing such idiotic love letters.' 'Logical as ever, my adored,' said Mr. Punch; 'but it is in the fitness of things that a love letter should be made idiotic. Love is a brief (very brief) madness. Would you have Hanwell edit Euclid?' 'But a man need'nt write 'Now my, dear sixty times in one letter, and cover it with stars that mean kisses. Would you have him send French epigrams, or an analysis of the results of deep sea soundings for mollusks?' 'I'd have him rational.' 'Then he had better postpone love letter writing till after marriage.' 'Well,' said Mrs. Punch, smiling, 'perhaps that would be the best why; but then they'd never be written at all.' 'And whose fault would that be?' said Mr. Punch, escaping from the room.

THE DISGUISED HEIRESS; OR, TESTINGA SUITOR.

A Pleasant Story with an Excellent Moral.

Miss Vernon sat at her window plunged in deep thought. She was an heiress, prepossessing in appearance, and, as natural, had suitors in plenty. Among them she made choice of William Winsor, and in a few weeks they were to be married.

William was engaged in the wholesale clothing business, and had the reputation of a sharp, active man of business. Nothing to his prejudice had come to the ears of Miss Vernon until the day before. A poor woman had come to the door in evident poverty, and asked for relief. On being questioned, she said she had been employed in making shirts at twelve cents a piece for wholesale dealers; that, after making a dozen and carrying them to the store, she had been roughly told that they were spoiled, and that nothing would be paid for her work—but that she might have some more, if she would agree to do them better. She added that this was one of the small ways in which the firm made money out of poor women, by pretending that work was unsatisfactorily done, when really no fault could be reasonably found with it.

'Only a dollar and forty cents for a week's work!' exclaimed Miss Vernon in dismay.

'That's all,' said the poor woman. 'How, then, do you live?'

'It can't hardly be called living. It's just keeping body and soul together,' said the poor woman.

'And who is this extortioner that offers you starvation wages, and then defrauds you of even them?' asked Miss Vernon indignantly.

'William Winsor.'

'Who?' demanded Miss Vernon quickly.

'William Winsor.'

'I can hardly believe this. I know the gentleman.'

'It is true; if you will investigate the matter, you will find it to be so.'

'I will investigate the matter. Here are five dollars for your present needs. Come here to morrow at this time, and I may have some work for you to do.'

The poor woman departed, invoking blessings upon the young heiress.

'I will look into this,' said Margaret Vernon resolutely, 'and if it proves true, the engagement between William Winsor and myself shall be broken.'

'Nancy,' said Miss Vernon, the next morning to the chambermaid, 'have you an old dress and shabby cloak and bonnet that you can lend me?'

'I have got some that are so poor that I am not going to wear them again,' said Nancy, surprised at such an inquiry.

'Will you lend them to me?'

'Of course, miss; but what would the like of you want of such old clothes?'

'A little fun, that's all,' said Miss Vernon; 'I am going to disguise myself and see if I can't deceive somebody.'

With this explanation Nancy was content, and produced the clothes. Miss Vernon put them on, and in addition borrowed of another of the servants a thick green veil, somewhat the worse for wear, and then set out on her mission. No one, in her disguise, would have recognized the usually elegantly dressed heiress, Miss Vernon.

Miss Vernon slipped out of the basement door and took her way to a large store, on which was inscribed the name William Winsor, in large gilt letters.

She entered, and after awhile a clerk spoke to her in a rough voice—

'Well, what do you want?'

'I want to get some work,' she said, in a low voice.

'We can give you some shirts.'

'Anything.'

'Can you sew well?'

'I think so.'

'At any rate, we will try you.'

A half dozen shirts were given to Miss Vernon, and she was informed that if satisfactorily done, she would be paid twelve cents a piece. These she carried home, slipping in at the back door.

Two hours later the poor woman called.

'Here are some shirts for you to make,' said Miss Vernon.

'Why, they are the same kind as I have been making!' said the woman in surprise.

'That is true, and they come from the same place.'

'Am I to bring them back there?'

'No; you will bring them here. I will pay for the work when done—double the price you have been receiving.'

'Thank you, miss; you are very kind.'

'Sew them as neatly as possible. I wish to see whether they will be rejected as poor work.'

'Yes, Miss Vernon; I will take pains with them.'

Three days later the poor woman returned with the shirts completed. Miss Vernon paid her for them, and requested her to call again next day.

'Nancy,' said the heiress, after her protege had departed, 'I wish to borrow your old clothes again.'

'Certainly, miss,' said Nancy, 'if it is not ashamed you are to appear in such rags.'

'No one will know me, Nancy.'

'Sure, miss, you can take them whenever you like.'

'I don't think I shall need them again, Nancy, but thank you all the same.'

Not long afterwards Miss Vernon in her shabby disguise, entered the establishment of William Winsor, with the bundle of shirts under her arm. She went to the counter and laid them down.

'What have you got there?' demanded a pert young clerk.

'Some work, sir,' said Miss Vernon humbly.

'Well, why don't you open the bundle?' said the young man, picking his teeth with his knife.

Miss Vernon did so.

The young man designed to tumble over the shirts, glancing at them carelessly.

'Shocking! shocking!' he said.

'What's the matter, sir?'

'They are wretchedly sewed. That's what's the matter. How do you expect we are going to sell such shirts as these?'

'I am sure I thought they were well done,' said Miss Vernon.

'You thought, did you?' repeated the clerk, mocking her. 'Well I think differently, and that's all about it. We shan't pay you for these shirts. They will have to be sold at loss.'

'But what shall I do?' asked Miss Vernon in seeming distress.

'That's your business, not mine. We will try you once more, and give you another half dozen shirts. If they are done better you will be paid for them.'

To the indignation of the clerk, who was not used to such independence in the poor women who worked for the establishment, Miss Vernon took the shirts to another part of the counter where she saw William Winsor himself.

'Mr. Winsor,' she said, 'your clerk will not pay me for these shirts; he says they are not well done.'

Mr. Winsor took up one and pretended to examine it.

'No, it's poorly done. We can't pay you for these, but you may have another bundle, and if they are satisfactory, you will then be paid.'

'Didn't I tell you so?' said the clerk, triumphantly. 'Now, how much did you make by that operation?'

'More than you think, perhaps,' said Miss Vernon, quietly.

'Do you want any more work?'

'No, I don't wish any,' said she, coldly.

'Oh! you are on your high horse, are you? Well, you may be glad to get work some day, when you can't have it.'

The evening was one which William usually spent with his betrothed. When he was announced, he went forward warmly, as usual, to greet Miss Vernon.

She drew back coldly, and did not offer her hand to grasp his.

'What is the matter, Margaret?' he asked, surprised and startled.

'My hand has taken yours for the last time, Mr. Winsor,' said Margaret.

'Good heavens! what is the meaning of all this? I can't understand it.'

'I cannot take the hand of one who grows rich by defrauding poor women out of their scanty earnings.'

'Who says this of me? Some one has been slandering me. Confront me with my accuser. There is some mistake here.'

'I will do as you desire. Wait five minutes.'

Miss Vernon left the room and soon returned in her disguise.

The young man strode up to her angrily.

'Are you the one who has slandered me to Miss Vernon?' he demanded.

'I told her the truth.'

The young man reflected. Violent contradiction, he saw, would not avail him; he would try another course.

'Hark you,' he said, in a low voice. 'There was a mistake. I will make it up to you richly. I will give you ten dollars on the spot, and all the work you want at double rates, if you will tell Miss Vernon it was all a mistake.'

'Too late, Mr. Winsor,' said the veiled figure, throwing up her veil and showing the contemptuous face of Margaret Vernon. 'Your bribe is offered in vain. Good evening, sir.'

Confused and astonished, William Winsor found his way to the door, and has never ventured to enter the house of the heiress since.

A Practical Philosopher.

Samuel Osgood, in a pleasant talk—printed in the New York *Evening Post*—about European landlords with whom he came in contact, speaks of one thus:

At Munich our host was a man of progressive ideas, a decided reformer, very severe on the Bavarian Government for neglecting the industrial arts, for ransacking the earth for old pictures and statues, and doing nothing to bring into use the magnificent water power of the mountain springs and lakes. He did not like the soldiers, who ate and drank much, and rode horses that ought to be in better business; and he declared that before many years the whole humbug of war would be blown up, and Europe would be one nation with a police and without a standing army, very much like our own United States, whose people he liked very much because they paid their bills handsomely and did not grumble. He said he had less trouble with a hundred Americans than he had with ten Frenchmen.

Here is another pleasant paragraph:

At Rome and Geneva one is the most tempted to make purchases, and at both places you can do well at the best stores. I was amazed at their readiness to accommodate Americans. At Geneva a large dealer in watches and jewels said, in reply to my remark that I had little money to spend, "The money, sir, is of no consequence. You can have anything you want and pay for it in New York;" and on my expressing surprise at such confidence in a stranger, he said, "You must allow us to believe that we understand our business." In Rome I was repeatedly told take anything I wished to my hotel, and pay when convedient; and once after asking the lady proprietor of a rich mosaic establishment to reserve for me a choice piece of Byzantine mosaic until I had filled my purse, she said, "Take it with you" and on my expressing surprise at her confidence in a total stranger, she said, "Oh, sir, have no scruples. We never lose anything by Americans and the English."

The Chinese New Year.

If one would see the bright side of Celestial life, he should ramble among the habitations of the respectable Chinamen during the New Year's festivities. You can then get a good insight into their social ideas and witness rational enjoyment. In this city the fuss and flutter, cracker firing and paper burning, incident to the inauguration of the holidays, have passed away, but the remnants of the jubilee explosives scattered in front of the large stores, cause pangs of jealousy in the breasts of Young America, and give one some idea of the amount of powder burned on the occasion. The boxes and bales in the front store are moved to the rear, in order to make ample room for visitors, and seats are arranged alongside the sides of the apartment. The proprietors and employees don their holiday garb, arrange their light refreshments on a stand at the rear of the store, and prepare for the reception of visitors. The refreshments are not gotten up very elaborately—that is, the light ones—and the visitor is expected to partake quite sparingly of them. In most instances they consist of dates, red plums, Chinese figs, rock candy and various kinds of Chinese candy, arranged in a wooden tray.

In the centre of the tray is a small compartment filled with watermelon seeds A plum, fig, seed, or a bit of candy, be eaten; a cup of tea or glass of wine is drank, and then a cigar is tendered, probably to assist digesting the heavy repast. This is a little improvement on the American New Year's calls, when one is tempted by bright eyes and winning smiles, to transform himself into a walking confectionary and bakery, if not a liquor saloon. Each house has a number of cards printed in Chinese, and when the inmates make the rounds in calling, they leave a card on each counter. This is a pleasant custom, as the cards can be gathered up and kept in remembrance of old friends. The Chinamen are happy to have Americans call upon them during the holidays, and any person who conducts himself properly in their presence will always be courteously treated.

The time allotted for recreation and pleasure, on this occasion, varies from 2 to 30 days, according to the state of business. The holidays on this occasion will last till Monday next, previous to which time another fire cracker demonstration will take place. It is estimated that over ten thousand dollars have been spent for this portion of the celebration thus far.—[San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 2.

MR. HAUSEL, architect at Neustadt, Grand Duchy of Hessen, being once in need of tracing in a small village, where none could be obtained thought of using as a substitute ordinary writing paper saturated with petroleum by means of a brush. The effect was a surprising success. It did not take him more than four or five minutes to paint a sheet of writing paper with petroleum and to wipe it off till it was dry. He thus obtained an excellent tracing paper on which he could write and print just as easily as if it had not been treated with petroleum. Also drawing paper when impregnated with petroleum, becomes sufficiently transparent to be used for tracings. Since Mr. Hausel made this discovery, he has never used any manufactured tracing paper, but has always preferred to use petroleum paper, which he can make himself at any time. He strongly recommends his method to all who can make use of it.

—Prince Arthur has sent to Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of the general, a chaste and costly gold medallion, having his likeness on one side and that of the Queen on the other. Accompanying the gift was a polite note asking the young Miss to accept it as an appreciation of her father's courtesy, and as a slight tribute to the beauty of American women, of which she was a striking exponent.

Miscellaneous.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell a staple standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., nov16-6m. 418 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

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102 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

Notice in Partition.—BEAVER COUNTY SS. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. (SEAL) In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of Margaret McKibben, late of the township of Greene, in said county, deceased.

And now, to wit: Dec. 20, 1869. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Margaret McKibben, who died on or about the 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, leaving to survive her the following heirs, viz: Robert Doak, residing in the State of Iowa; Thomas Doak, residing in the State of Missouri; John Doak, residing in the State of Ohio; Nancy McKibben, residing in the State of Ohio; William Doak's heirs, viz: Martha and Thomas Doak (minors), residing in Ohio; Moses Doak, residing in Beaver county, Pa., and Elizabeth intermarried with Samuel Moore, also residing in Beaver county, Pa., and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an Inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said deceased should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said county of Beaver, on the third Monday of March next. A true copy of Rule.

Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.
feb25-3w.] Beaver county, Pennsylvania

Notice in Partition.—BEAVER COUNTY SS. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. (SEAL) In the matter of partition of the Real Estate of Abigail Hoyt, late of the borough of Industry, in said county, deceased.

And now, to wit: Dec. 29th, 1869, petition for partition presented under the Rules of Court, and Rule on heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Thomas Hoyt (the petitioner), Alvey Hoyt, Catharine intermarried with Emanuel Knight, Mary intermarried with Henry Hart, George Hoyt, since deceased, having to survive him a widow, Mary J. Hoyt, and five children, viz: Thomas Hilbert, John M., Emanuel, Maryland and Abbey E. Hoyt, whose Guardian is Joseph C. Wilson and John Hoyt, their deceased husband, to serve him a widow, having also children, viz: Edith and Alice who reside in Fulton county, Ohio, and have a guardian, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an Inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said deceased should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on the third Monday of March next. A true copy of Rule.

Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.
feb25-3w.] Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

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for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing. He is the Agent for this county for Kruler's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Yankee Goods, suitable for all seasons.

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Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
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Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

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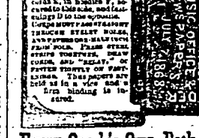

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